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FIRST EDITION.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA

CORNELL AGAIN THE WINNER.

Yale Takes the Single Scull Prize.

SARATOGA, July 14.—The weather was fine to-day, and a large crowd was assembled to witness the university race. The water was smooth, about in the same condition as for the freshman race yesterday. Cornell was the favorite at the start. After considerable delay, the boats got into position at nineteen minutes past eleven, and got an excellent start at 12:04.

At the half mile Cornell and Harvard had the lead, the latter ahead. At the second mile Cornell was in the advance, and kept that position to the close.

The position of the boats at the finish is officially declared as follows: Cornell, first; Columbia, second; Harvard, third; Dartmouth, fourth; Wesleyan, fifth; Yale, sixth. The remainder of the contesting crews came straggling in behind. There was great enthusiasm over the Cornell crew. Mounted on the shoulders of their college mates, they were carried back and forth before the grand stand, amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

The following is the official time of the crews: Cornell, 16:53¾; Columbia, 17:01½; Harvard, 17:05½; Dartmouth, 17:10½; Wesleyan, 17:13⅓; Yale, 17:14¾; Amherst, 17:29½; Brown, 17:33⅓; Williams, 17:43⅓; Bowdoin, 17:50¾. The time of Hamilton and Union was not taken. They were close behind, however. The Princeton crew turned back on the second mile, Parmly, No. 4, having fainted. He had a fetlon on his finger.

SINGLE SCULL RACE.

The boats in the single scull race started at 3:07 P. M. Kennedy, of Yale, won by six lengths.

James Watson, the umpire, makes official announcement of the time in the single scull race, two miles: First, Julian Kennedy, time 14:21½; second, W. F. Weld, time 14:50.

"TRIBUNE'S" ACCOUNT OF THE RACE.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent at Saratoga gives the following graphic account of the University race:

GETTING INTO POSITION.

At 10:45 the signal gun boomed the word of command to the crews to gather at the starting line. The threatening breeze did not deter them, and they began slowly to center at the rendezvous. That speck, which appeared on the water just now, put forth its long legs with an instantaneous Darwinism and grew from a dot to a line, and from a line to an arrow, was Bowdoin, her white oars rivaling those on which she rode. She was in line at eleven o'clock, and waited for the more tardy of the contestants. Union soon made her appearance, pulling over from the south side of the hill. Cornell followed, pulling in good form, and now the object of eager attention, since the victory of yesterday gave birth to predictions of another success. Brown now took her station by her flag, and Williams came next. Harvard was next in order, not pulling in the best of form. Princeton was the seventh boat to reach its place, while Hamilton, Amherst, Wesleyan and Columbia all preceded Yale. When this last approached, the favorite of betters and sportsmen and the pride of so many friends and foes, it was impossible to repress a cry of admiration. This might not be the winning crew, there might not be here the pluck or luck that secures victory, but this was the poetry of motion. The steady stroke, the rise and fall of the body, the rhythmic sweep of oar, the perfect unity of the crew made the entry of the Yale crew one of the epochs of the day. The shell was a thing of beauty. I dare say each heart beat like "sixty." Dartmouth was the last—though not the least, as the sequel showed—her big men hammering away at their short, quick stroke as usual. The gathering was worth a review. The half naked boys, brown as Indians, were the flower of the physical development of the American college. The muscles stood out full and firm as iron, and the beauty of their tanned backs and shoulders was enough to convince one that rich color ought to be bronze. In each boat the six heads bend, as if by a machine; the oars fly back; the long, brown boats crouch like dogs held in leash, their noses straining; every cord is strung, waiting for the word to fly.

"ARE YOU READY? THEN GO."

At last they were ready. The antique gun missed fire, and Mr. Gunster, reduced to nature's signal, called out "Are you ready?" A moment of dead silence and suspense, while each man counts three under his breath. "Then go." They are shot like the arrow from the bow. The start was made at 10:59½. The seventy-eight oars flashed at once, and in all the line not a boat missed its stroke. Harvard, according to its old tradition, gained the best start. The Cornell crew, the men of the hour, gained the next best, and pulled away neck and neck with Harvard. At first the difference was scarcely perceptible, but soon Cornell was seen to pass Williams, on the extreme west of the line, and to have an appreciable lead of everything on her side of the course. On the Snake Hill side Harvard shot out, dropping Hamilton on one side and Union on the other, and it was plain that Cornell had a lead on Yale. The center boats were pretty well bunched. The green caps of Dartmouth and the Brown's and Wesleyan's were well to the front.

THE HALF-MILE POINT.

At the one-half mile point the positions of the crews were as follows: Cornell, Harvard, Dartmouth and Columbia in the front rank, with Yale, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Brown and Amherst close up. Princeton and Williams were slightly behind these. Further back Union and Hamilton struggled for themselves alone. The race at this point was fine. Harvard was ahead; Cornell pulling very cleanly about thirty-three strokes to the minute; Columbia, at thirty-four, with very fine her metal, and Dartmouth doing surprisingly well in the center. Harvard's peculiar stroke was noticeable, and notwithstanding a want of uniformity in the boat, there was certainly spirit and dash which augured well for final triumph. Yale was rowing well together, and with the finish of a long-trained crew, but the boat did not move as her partisans would have wished, and the perceptible pause at the end of each stroke seemed to settle the boat and stay her headway.

THE FIRST DISASTER

of the race came to Yale, who fouled the first flag on her course, which may have contributed to set her back a little. Cornell pulled a steady and deliberate stroke, after the manner pursued by the freshmen on the same water yesterday, and made astonishing headway with apparent ease; but Harvard had evidently set her mind on a good lead, and managed to keep it, by an effort, for a long distance. Columbia, too, began to draw up about the Cornell flag, and for a short time was second in the race according to referee, though the Cornell bow does not think she was ahead of him at any time. The race now presented a remarkable spectacle. The first division of the flotilla included Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth. Then, after an interval, Yale and Wesleyan came on, almost side by side, leading Brown, Amherst, Williams, Princeton, Bowdoin, Hamilton and Union, who made up the rear guard. Soon after the mile, the latter were joined by Princeton, who fell to the rear. Looking at the race from the side, it had little regularity, but from the front and rear the boats following their different lines were seen to dodge regularly all across their course. The flags were working to perfection. Few boats had any trouble with them. Yale was delayed little, if any, by her foul, and Brown makes no complaint, though it was thought at one time that she had struck a flag in passing near the middle of the course. All dashed prosperously and proudly up the course, striving with every atom of skill and strength for the lead, but there was little change in the relative positions after the first half-mile. The crews which took the lead retained it, and the crews which first fell to the rear only dropped further and further back as the van swept onward.

HARVARD, CORNELL AND COLUMBIA.

Up to the mile and a half, the boats and men stood the terrible strain bravely. The crimson was still ahead, Columbia perhaps next and Cornell third, though the difference between the three boats was but a few feet, and the precedence was hard to decide, with such a lateral distance as stretched between Columbia, in the middle of the line, and Harvard and Cornell almost at the two extremes. The difference between the three was not over half a boat's length. Dartmouth held her own and was pressing the leaders hard. Always making a fine appearance in a race, Dartmouth was a conspicuously handsome crew as she sped away down the course, pulling with amazing vigor. Their green caps picked them out plainly from the field, if the observer failed to recognize the magnificent physique of the men. Dartmouth was one of the grand surprises of the race. Yale, alas, was soon to be the other.

THERE WAS YALE,

hanging on the flank of Dartmouth, in perfect form, graceful, easy, stroke after stroke falling with absolute perfection, every detail complete, a most beautiful sight. But how was it that Darthmouth, the unscientific and derided, kept that length or so ahead? An ominous question still. Yale's partisans were not discouraged. "Yale has pulled a waiting race always," they reasoned. The advantage of Cornell was becoming somewhat alarming—five or six lengths at least. "But wait till Bob Cook lets himself out on the last mile; then you'll see." On they come, and the mighty form of the Gulliverian Rodger marked their nearest competitor, as Wesleyan, Brown, Amherst, Williams, Princeton and Bowdoin followed. Union and Hamilton still madly contesting the rear position. Between the mile and a-half to the two-mile flags the badly needed help came to Union and Hamilton in the shape of a disaster to some others ahead of them.

PARMLY, OF PRINCETON, FAINTS.

For a mile and a half Princeton kept a decent position. At this point she lagged perceptibly, and it was remarked on board the referee's boat that she was likely to take a very low position. Mr. Nicoll, the captain, noticing the sudden drag of his boat, turned and observed that Mr. George Parmly, of New York, who pulled No. 4, was staring straight before him with a fixed look and worked feebly at his oar. Nicoll had hardly called to him, "For heaven's sake, Parmly, what's the matter," before Parmly dropped his oar and fell back sick and fainting, without a reply, into the arms of Mr. Van Lenep, behind him. The reward of a long period of labor and abstinence vanished in a moment. The life went out of the boat and she fell mournfully out of the race, a log on the surface of the lake.

CRABS AND ACCIDENTS IN THE REAR.

The misfortunes of Brown and Yale were less serious, consisting of "crabs," though these animals are by no means a joke in a boat race. The Brown men, up to the mile and three-quarters, were well forward in the second division, behind Yale and Wesleyan, but ahead of Princeton, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Union, Amherst and Williams. At this point, however, Bradbury, No. 2, caught a crab, and Williams, Amherst and Bowdoin went by them flying. The Brown crew now put on a spurt, which attracted great admiration in the steamers, and carried them ahead of Bowdoin and Williams, one place back of their old position, in the exact middle of the race, which Amherst managed to hold, in spite of the terrible suffering on the part of Goodnow, the stroke, who was severely ill. The eighth position Brown managed to hold to the finish, in spite of another misfortune, consisting in a broken stretcher at No. 4, which prevented Mr. Roper from doing much on the finish. Williams and Yale caught two crabs apiece about here, and Wesleyan struck down a flag without doing herself much harm. These accidents changed the face of things at the rear considerably.

MATTERS AT THE FRONT.

In front, Cornell, by a remarkably quick dash, made without any apparent extra effort, had drawn ahead of Harvard and Columbia, so that she had clear water, and the other two were left to struggle desperately with one another. Wesleyan was pulling up very fast here, and Dartmouth looked as if she could keep on at the same pace for a week without difficulty. Now was the time for Cook to be heard from. Cornell was gaining more and more, and the most effective spurt, not to be useless, must come soon. Cook says he did call for it, but it did not come. The boat moved up a little on Dartmouth, but seemed to drag in a discouraged way, and it was plain, before the two and a half mile flag was reached, that Yale was a beaten boat.

THE FINISH.

At two miles and a half Cornell had a lead of several lengths, which had been obtained without quickening their stroke and apparently without extra effort. As the seventh and eighth men crossed the last half-mile line the usual hoarse roar greeted them from the grand stand and sent a flame of excitement into every oarsman's veins. Cornell put in a hard stroke—not exactly a spurt, but which had the same effect. Harvard, though plainly tired, answered to the spirit, but Columbia, throwing every pound upon her gilded oar blades, made a superb spurt and opened between Harvard and herself a gap which separated her by a half's breadth from Cornell. Within five lengths of the line a cra bwas captured on the port side of the boat, which made her tremble from prow to rudder, and she stopped almost short. Harvard gained a good length. It was a perilous splash, dash and flounder with Columbia for a moment, as Harvard swung up, but she gathered herself bravely together and, after few strokes on five legs, the boat caught the swing again and just swooped over in time, a second and a-half ahead of the crimson.

BALLS, PRESENTATIONS, ETC.

The collegiate balls will be held to-night at the Congress, Grand Union and United States Hotels, and the silver memorial cup will be presented to the victors at the United States, by Hon. Stephen A. Kellogg, of Connecticut. To-night the streets of Saratoga are filled with crowds of undergraduates and alumni of the various colleges. Columbia and Harvard gathered on the steps of the United States and cheered each other alternately. The Cornell crew came in late from the lake and marched through Broadway, led by a band. Escorting the victorious crew, all the colleges joined in a procession, and the utmost good feeling prevails between the victors and vanquished. Yale and Harvard have buried the hatchet, and marched together. The students are singing their college songs in front of the hotels and cheering each other of the leading crews.

ITHACA AND NEW YORK REJOICE OVER THE AGGIES' VICTORY.

ITHACA, July 14.—The news of Cornell's second and greatest victory has arrived, and occasioned most intense enthusiasm here. Fire bells and other bells are ringing, the university chimes pealing, bombs and fire crackers exploding, guns firing, and the business places and private buildings are festooned with national and university colors, and bands are parading the streets. Dispatches have been sent to the crews to come here before dispersing for their homes.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Fifty-seven members of the Cornell Alumni Association, this city, unite in sending the following dispatch to the captain of the victorious university crews: "Once again we send you our congratulations. May the laurels which you now wear, ever be worn by those who succeed you, may they brighten rather than fade, by the lapse of time."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Swiss General Dufour is dead.

The German Emperor, strictly *incognito*, arrived at Munich yesterday afternoon, on his way to Salzburg.

A number of clergymen of Brooklyn and other cities have united in a letter to Mr. Beecher, expressive of love and confidence.

Bell & Martin, grain merchants of Milwaukee, failed yesterday, being unable to fulfill contracts for the delivery of wheat to the amount of 240,000 bushels. Another large house could not respond to calls for margins, but it is claimed that they will be relieved from their embarrassments today.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warm and partly cloudy weather and rain areas from Western Pennsylvania to the Middle Atlantic coast.

The first sample of new wheat was exhibited on 'Change, in New York, yesterday.

The American Rifle Team arrived at London last night, and proceeded quietly to their hotel.

A delegation of Cleveland butchers visited Dayton yesterday and were entertained at the Beckel House by the butchers of the latter city.

Base Ball—At Hartford, Hartfords 8, Philadelphias 0. At Boston, Bostons 8, Chicagos 7. At New York, St. Louis Browns 2, Atlantics 1.

The meeting called by the Radical clubs of London for last evening, to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales' journey to India, was a failure.

A convention in the interest of the Greenback party is called to meet at Detroit, August 25. B. F. Butler, Wm. D. Kelley, Moses W. Field and others are expected to address the meeting.

A special from Calcutta says further communication has been made to the King of Burmah, regarding the passage of British troops through his country, and it is hoped the King will yield.

Crop reports from Iowa indicate that the prospect is good in every quarter for above an average yield of all the small grains, especially wheat and barley. Potatoes also promise unusually well, there being very little trouble with the bug this season. Corn is backward, but strong and healthy, and the weather at present is very favorable to its growth. Grasshoppers are reported in the Southern portions of the State, but thus far have not done much damage.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Fishback Denies Charges of Whisky Frauds—Megrue Continues His Attack on Avery—Secretary Bristow has no Official Knowledge of the Matter—The Treasury Count to be Completed in a day or two—$10,000,000 of Five-twenties Called in—The Indian Commissioner Replies to Professor Marsh's Letter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1875.

Mr. Fishback Defends Himself.

Mr. Fishback, late of the Missouri *Democrat*, arrived here to-day and had an interview with Secretary Bristow. He denies the charge of being in any way implicated in the whisky frauds, and says it is an attempt to damage him for his part in the exposure of the ring. His version of the affair is credited by the Department officials.

Megrue and his Charges.

Megrue is also here, retailing his story to the newspapers. Secretary Bristow says Megrue has no business with his Department, but has, he supposes, with the courts in St. Louis. The Secretary's position is, that he will not be driven by unsupported statements of men who confess themselves to be members of the whisky ring, to do a possible injustice to one of his own officers; but if it appears that Mr. Avery, or any other subordinate, is guilty of complicity with these frauds, he will remove him at once.

Treasury Count Nearly Completed.

The count of the reserve vault of the Treasurer's office, containing in round numbers forty millions, has been completed and found correct to a cent. The securities of 1,600 out of the 2,200 national banks have been counted and found correct. The whole count will be completed in about two more days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1875.

TEN MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a call for $10,000,000 coupon 5-20 bonds of the loan of 1862. This is the twenty-second call made for the syndicate. The following is the call:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1875.—By virtue of the authority granted by act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt." I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinafter designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 14th day of October, 1875, and that interest on the said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, coupon bonds known as the fourth series of the act of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, No. 21,170 to No. 23,500, both inclusive; $100, No. 64,501 to No. 75,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 34,001 to No. 38,200, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 96,901 to No. 108,000, both inclusive. The amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, is $10,000,063. United States coupons forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office.

[Signed] B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S COMMENT ON PROFESSOR MARSH'S LETTER.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs makes the following statement in regard to the letter of Professor Marsh, published this morning: Some time ago Professor Marsh returned from a Western tour, during which he visited the Red Cloud Indian agency. About the time of his return numerous charges of misconduct in office against Agent Saville of the Red Cloud agency, which involved the character of the supplies and the manner of their distribution, appeared in the Liberal papers, all calculated apparently to affect the Indian Office and the Interior Department, but chiefly to injure Agent Saville. Professor Marsh came to Washington, called upon me and presented a sample of the supplies, which, he claimed, came from Red Cloud, but which he had not verified personally. He did not call upon the Secretary of the Interior, nor did he communicate with him by writing. He was presented by the Postmaster-General to the President, and reiterated these general and indefinite accusations. To all these the Secretary made no reply, as nothing had been presented to him definite enough to justify an answer. During the visit of the Sioux delegations to Washington, in May last, Professor Marsh made his appearance here, after remaining several days in the city, without calling upon the Secretary or communicating with him, the Secretary, being informed that he was present at one of the Indian meetings, introduced himself and asked the Professor to call at his office. The Professor called and the Secretary requested him to give him in writing any grounds of complaints he might have against the Indian service at Red Cloud's agency, in order that he might examine and investigate them. This the Professor declined to do. The Secretary had previously requested the Board of Indian Commissioners to appoint persons to investigate these vague and indefinite charges. Thus matters stood until the Board, of which Clinton B. Fisk is President, selected commissioners to investigate Professor Marsh's complaints. When the persons thus selected were appointed, the Professor was notified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the appointment, and very politely requested to furnish the Indian Office or the Commissioners any information in his possession, or any proof at his command to sustain any charges which he might feel disposed to make. The Commission that has been appointed consists of ex-Governor Fletcher, of St. Louis; Benj. W. Perley, of East Bridgewater, Mass., a member of the present Congress; Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, a member of the Forty-fourth Congress and a Democrat. They will proceed to investigate Professor Marsh's complaints. This statement of facts is deemed due to Mr. Saville, the Red Cloud Agent, to Professor Marsh himself and to the Indian office.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CHIEF CLERK AVERY.

Major Megrue, whose name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the charges against Avery, the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is now here, but has not visited the Treasury. His friends say he has no intention of presenting any formal complaints to the Secretary. Up to this time the Department is without official information from St. Louis relative to the indictment said to have been found against Avery.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDINGS—NO REPORT FROM LOCAL ARCHITECTS.

The statement that has been published, that Mr. Farwell, member of Congress from Chicago, had submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of a commission composed of local architects of Chicago, is wholly incorrect. When requested by the Mayor and City Council some weeks ago, the Secretary promptly directed the Superintendent of Buildings at Chicago to permit any board of architects appointed by the Mayor to make a thorough examination of the building, and he understands that such a board was appointed and is now engaged in the work; but if they have finished the work or agreed on a report, the Secretary is not advised of their conclusions. No such report was submitted to him by Mr. Farwell, nor did Mr. Farwell, in his interview with the Secretary, state that any such report was in existence. Whatever report may be made, it is not believed the Secretary of the Treasury will change his order, heretofore given, directing the Supervising Architect to suspend work and preserve the building in its present condition until the whole matter can be referred to Congress.

CASUALTIES.

Accident at Indianapolis—M. F. Collier Falls from Second Story Window.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—M. F. Collier, State Agent and Adjuster of the New York Underwriters' Agency, fell from the window of his room in the second story of the Sherman House, about two o'clock this morning, striking upon the iron grating below, fracturing his skull and tearing the scalp loose. He was removed to the Surgical Institute in an insensible condition and much weakened from loss of blood, he having lain sometime before being discovered. Hopes are entertained that he will recover. Mr. Collier had retired to his room in company with a friend but a short time before. The latter knew nothing of the accident until informed by the fall. It is supposed that Mr. Collier, wishing to cool off, sat down upon the sill of the open window and fell asleep. His wife was telegraphed for this morning.

Later.—M. F. Collier, the insurance man who fell from a window at the Sherman House, last night, has recovered consciousness and has been removed to his room at the hotel. No serious result is apprehended from the accident, and his recovery is merely a question of time. He says that, finding the heat of the room too oppressive, he rose for the purpose of opening the shutters and in doing so fell.

Accident at a Lynchburg Hotel—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 14.—The rear portion of the City Hotel fell this morning, killing Mrs. A. L. Brown and a negro child, and severely injuring several others.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

ROUHER CONTINUES HIS SPEECH—EXCITEMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 14.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Haentjens, Bonapartist, moved that the proposition authorizing a new election in the Department of Nievre within twenty days be declared urgent. The motion was rejected by a vote of 296 yeas to 335 nays.

M. Rouher continued the speech which he began yesterday, contesting the right of the Assembly to annul an election upon mere documentary evidence. He took occasion to declare, on his honor and conscience, that in moving the existence of the Committee for Appeal to the People he referred exclusively to a central committee having branches in all the departments. He alluded to a report of the Prefect of Police professing to expose an extensive Bonapartist organization, and avowed that he desired to work upon the hatred and dread of Bonapartism in some quarters, in order to bring about a union of the parties which established the Republic. He wished to defend the dead Emperor against calumny. The Legitimists and Orleanists, after 1830 and 1848, in the same way sought to defend their respective sovereigns.

Here the Legitimist and Orleanist deputies loudly protested against a comparison of their kings with Napoleon Third, and the tumult was indescribable.

Gambetta shouted, "The blood of the second of December chokes you."

M. Rouher, resuming, denied that the Bonapartists had tried to corrupt the army and had intrigued with the Socialists and Communists. Addressing the Left, he said: "Your object is to obtain a renewal of the vote overthrowing the Empire. We will give you no pretext for such a step. We will respect the Republican Constitution, but the Republic is the result of an ephemeral compromise of Radicals and Orleanists. The Legitimists center their hopes on a revision of the Constitution. The Bonapartists exercise the same right to hope."

Spain.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, July 14.—It is asserted that the article of the new Constitution embodying the principle of religious liberty, will be supported, when it comes up for final action in the Constitutional Committee, by a vote of 23 to 10.

CHINA TO BE REPRESENTED IN SPAIN AND CUBA.

The *Imparcial* states that the diplomatic agent of China is coming to Madrid, and that Chinese consuls will be appointed for Cuba.

DORREGARAY TURNS BACK TOWARDS BARBASTRO—SOME OF HIS TROOPS CROSS INTO FRANCE AND DISARM THEMSELVES.

LONDON, July 14.—Advices from the Spanish frontier, received by way of Bayonne, report that General Dorregaray, being unable to penetrate into the French territory, has turned back in the direction of Barbastro. Six officers and 172 men, belonging to his rear guard, were compelled to take refuge in France, and disarm. They were promply arrested by the French thorities, disarmed and interned. Troops have been sent from Pau to guard the frontier. Don Carlos is at Villa Real with a strong force.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 14.—Steamships Ethiopia, France and Egypt, from New York, and Helvetia, from Boston, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 14, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England £740,000. Bank rate remains at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2¾ per cent. Consols for money 94 1-16; for account 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1867, 107½; do 1865, 106½; new 5's, 104. Railroad stocks—New York Central 94; Erie 12½; do preferred 22. Refined petroleum 22½.

PARIS, July 14.—Rentes 64 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 14.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7½d; Orleans 7 5-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 11d@9s 0d. Corn—New 3s 10d. Pork—Eastern 58s. Beef 72s6. Lard 58s. Cheese 57s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7½d.

ANTWERP, July 14.—Refined petroleum 23¼ francs.

BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The Convention at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 14.—The American Book Trade Association opened its meeting yesterday afternoon, by an address from the President, which he alluded to the growing interests in the association by the whole trade. The Executive Committee have reported very stringent resolutions, which were referred to a committee.

The Convention assembled at ten A. M., to-day. The proceedings opened with an invocation from President Hawley, and spend a few minutes in what is termed an "experience meeting," which was entered into with considerable spirit by the members generally, and called out considerable humor.

The Committee of Thirty reported a resolution that none but members of this association shall be allowed to participate in the book fair, either as sellers or buyers, which was passed unanimously. Another resolution, requesting publishers to lessen their discounts to purchasers, did not persist in underselling after they have been reported by the Committee of Arbitration, was under discussion at the time of adjournment, and will be the first question coming under consideration in the morning. Committees were appointed on local organizations and on religious publication societies.

At the afternoon session the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It is the unanimous and settled conviction of this association that, unless its principles are resolutely and vigorously carried into effect, it will be impossible for honest booksellers longer to maintain themselves; that the best and most enterprising booksellers will gradually withdraw their capital from this business, and in the end serious loss must come to publishers, as well as to the trade at large; and

WHEREAS, We believe the time has come when, by the hearty co-operation of all branches of our trade, a final blow may be struck at the evils of underselling; and pledging ourselves faithfully to stand by one another in measures necessary to that end; therefore

Resolved, That we, as an organization, do most respectfully and yet earnestly ask all publishers to withhold the sale of their publications to jobbers and other dealers as to protect us, in securing for public the prices which they themselves have fixed on their own publications, and to prevent undersellers from purchasing at rates that will enable them to sell in violation of the rules of this association.

Resolved, That dealers may continue to use the same methods of disposing of their unsaleable stock as at present.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to present a petition to Congress, praying that body to restore the former rates of postage on books and printed matter, and present the same to the members of the Association for signature.

A Committee on Nomination was appointed to report officers for the ensuing year. To-morrow will finish the proceedings. Harmony prevails. Martin Taylor, of Buffalo, is arranging for an excursion to Toronto on Friday.

BUFFALO.

Session of the Hebrew Association.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The Union American Hebrew Association held two sessions to-day. The greater part of the time was occupied in hearing and amending reports from various committees. The Board of Governors were instructed to admit students not studying for the ministry to the proposed college. Julius Rosenberg and Lazarus Silverman, of Chicago, each subscribed $1,000 toward the college fund. The delegates were feasted by the Temple Beth Zion congregation this evening. Adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1875.

ANOTHER DAYLIGHT MURDER.

Yesterday a well dressed man, at present unknown, entered No. 4 Maugin street, and informed the occupant, Mrs. Van Slack, that he was a Sanitary Inspector. After inspecting and approving the condition of the premises, he sat down beside the old lady and engaged her in pleasant conversation for a short time, when, suddenly seizing her by the throat, he choked her into insensibility and robbed her of a watch containing fifty dollars, her watch and spectacles.

ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF MORMONS.

The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool, landed to-day, at Castle Garden, about 750 Mormons, under charge of seven agents appointed by Brigham Young to conduct them from Europe to Utah. Of this number, between 500 and 600 are adults, including a number of young women. Ninety-six are natives of the British Isles, and the remainder are Scandinavians.

The Mayor and City Council of Evansville leave home this morning for Chicago, on a pleasure excursion.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

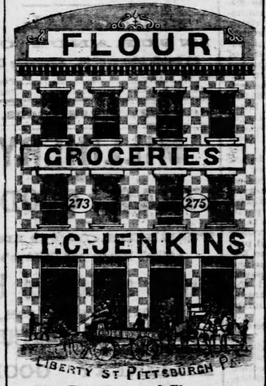
CAPE MAY.

The Sailing Regatta Off—Thick Haze and no Wind.

CAPE MAY, July 14.—The races were declared off. Neither the sweepstake nor the steam yacht race was sailed. A number of vessels have left. The weather is very hot, with a thick haze over the sea and no wind.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.



The Largest and Cheapest FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Headquarters for WHITE RIVER FLOUR, IRISH SOAP, CHEESE, SALT, LIME, &c.

☞ No Retail House Connected.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—COOPERS AND HOOPERS OFF—At the Oil City Barrel Works, Oil City, Pa. Good wages and steady employment. Address C. W. OWSTON, Secretary.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—By a gentleman with no family, within easy access of the city by railroad. Location on East End preferred. Parties going away for the summer will find a good tenant, who will take charge of and keep their residence when gone. Address BOX 1076, city.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward. Rent $15 per month. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen and Stable, on Lot 45x300, with fine view, situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest views in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, Third street, Fairing, Finish Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. Rent $25 per month. Inquire on Fifth street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of Messrs. EASTERBY & EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Two-story Brick Dwellings, No. 5 East Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in rear of order thereof. The shoulders of 50 cows. Apply as above. two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 3 Rooms, Bakery, Cellar, Gas and Water. Rent, $20 per month. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER. Apply to JOHNSTON, HOLLIDAY & HOSE, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—3 Planers and Matchers, 1 Surfacer, 1 Jig-saw, 1 Tenoner, 1 Power Mortiser, 20-20 Engine, 1 No. 2 Sturtevant Fan, M. B. COCHRAN & SON, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand, at his MILL HILL, 4 Allegheny avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 20 to 30 horse power; 2 Second-hand 60-horse power one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright Engine, 1 Saw Mill, will Portable Engine, T. CARLIN, corner of Locock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND-HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each Boiler. Boilers now on hand at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 42 Water street. L. McCULLOUGH, Superintendent. JAMES A. MURDOCH.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood healthy and desirable. The Lot is 20 feet by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold on easy and accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR APPROVED property, 3-4 of an acre of Land on Negley avenue, Pittsburgh; also, 97½ acres of land eight miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half mile from station on the A. V. R. R. The Land is Superior Farming Land, about 40 under fence, tolerably well improved, and would suit a gardener or dairyman. It is two miles from the Sewickley Valley school house, &c., on the premises. Also, 50 acres of Land in Moon township, Allegheny county, 4 miles from Coraopolis. For further inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful Residence of John Scully, on Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The House contains 10 Rooms, on ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine bearing Orchard of choice fruit. Also, a Farm with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000. Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots as yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. 14 PER CENT. out of the earnings of last six months, payable on demand.

W. E. BROWN, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1875.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE imports of Philadelphia, last month, amounted to $2,315,423, of which $1,532,081 was in American vessels, and $783,342 in foreign bottoms.

OF the contesting college crews at Saratoga, yesterday, the Cornell students were most successful in getting their brains down into their arms.

THE Chicago *Times* is constantly boasting of the enormous influence which it exerts. And really its claim would seem to be well-founded. According to that paper, "there is in existence in Chicago more knavery than in any other city of its size and pretensions."

SOMETHING is the matter with Governor ALLEN, of Ohio. His managers have clapped a stopper on his mouth. He is not to speak at Gallipolis on the 21st, as announced, and "no appointment will be made for him at present." What is the true inwardness of this inhibition?

LATE developments at Milwaukee go to show that all the books of the distillers and rectifiers recently produced under order of the court are fraudulent, and made up for the purpose of deceiving. A special grand jury will convene in a few days to hear the testimony in all whisky cases in that district. It is to be hoped there will be no letting down in zeal or lack of vigorous work.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday morning says: "Western Pennsylvania is suffering from drought, while heavy rains are falling in all other sections. What has Professor TICE against that region that he should go back on it." He didn't. His prognostications had a perfect fulfillment on the very day on which the *Gazette* propounded its inquiry. There is evidently some secret understanding between himself and the planets.

THE count of money in the reserve vaults of the United States Treasury will be finished to-day, after which the bonds securing the national banking circulation and public deposits will be counted. After this is completed the committee will be prepared to make their report. Thus far the amount called for by the statements and the amounts actually on hand, have tallied almost to a dot.

THE two Republican County Committees of Huntingdon county have been called to meet on the 16th for the purpose of arranging their differences and issuing a joint call for a nominating convention. The Huntingdon *Monitor*, the Democratic organ, is very much distressed about it, which leads us to hope that the union will be effected, and that Huntingdon will resume her proper place as a strong and reliable Republican county.

THE ex-rebel General HOOD, it is stated, is engaged in the preparation of a book which will embrace an actual and circumstantial account of his operations around Atlanta and his Tennessee campaign. This should prove an interesting and important contribution to the history of unsuccessful warfare, and its appearance will be eagerly looked for by large numbers of General THOMAS' army, who are curious to learn how the brave but unskillful Southerner accounts for the many tremendous thrashings they gave him.

THE *Financial Chronicle* publishes a detailed tabular statement of the earnings of the various railroads in the country for the first six months of this year and last year — three weeks only of June in each year being given—from which it appears that the gross earnings for 1875 amount to $23,064,975, against $21,159,721 for the corresponding period of 1874, being a net increase of $1,905,254 in favor of this year over last year. The earnings for the first three weeks of June, this year, amount to $4,351,241, against $4,140,842 for the relating period of 1874, a net increase of $210,399.

THE *Post* complains that, although it has asked us to do so, we have not given the names of the three Democratic papers of Ohio which recently "repudiated the rag-baby platform and came out squarely for the Republican candidates." We are not aware that we rest under any obligation to prod the sleepiness or enlighten the darkness of the *Post*. It would prove too wearisome and unprofitable a task. In about a month, more or less, that paper, doubtless, will have ascertained the fact of the change of front to which we referred and will gravely discuss it as original intelligence.

JESSE JAMES, one of the notorious JAMES brothers, who some time ago left Missouri to escape the penalties of their long and bloody list of murder and other crimes, and are now prowling about in Kentucky and Tennessee, writes a letter to the Nashville *Banner*, in which he says that it is "against reason" for papers "claiming to be Democratic to prosecute the JAMES and YOUNGER boys after they fought four years to save the South from Northern tyranny." Exactly. On the same principle that there should be "honor among thieves." JESSE has clearly the logic of the case on his side, notwithstanding that he is under the ban of the law.

THE attack upon the Orangemen at Lawrence, Mass., on the 12th, is an indication of what would have happened elsewhere if the police had been known to be as weak and cowardly as they proved to be in Lawrence. There was no interruption to the Protestant procession, either in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh; but the police of both cities were known to be under too good training to permit it. The *Hibernian* of last week, noting the fact that the procession in this city would come off, *hoped* that it would be *permitted* to pass through the streets without obstruction, just as if the parade was a matter of privilege and not of right. Happily, the Orangemen did not need the permission of the *Hibernian*; and if it had needed it, the permission never would have been given.

OHIO is waking up. The "Independent" journals, all of which are Democratic by brevet, affect to believe that the result in that State is doubtful; but the Republicans of Ohio have no such doubt. They feel sure of success, not from over-confidence, but from a practical survey of the field. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, for instance, says:

"The prospects for a sweeping Republican victory this fall are growing brighter every day. They are brighter now than they were on the first of the month, and were brighter then than on the first of June. This remark is not made in the way of campaign boasting, but as the deliberate conclusion formed from a large number of letters, conversations with men in different parts of the State, and a careful examination of the country weekly papers. The Republicans are everywhere hopeful. The Democrats are despondent."

PRIVATE DALZELL is now a candidate for Representative upon the Republican ticket in Noble county, Ohio. The county is a close one, but is Republican upon a full vote. It gave old BILL ALLEN a majority of thirty-one, two years ago; but, like many other counties, is now heartily ashamed of that act, and promises never to do so again. Mr. DALZELL is one of the truest Republicans in the State, and may be fairly classed with those whom DAVY CROCKETT described, in his day, as standing up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. He has his eccentricities; but he is never eccentric enough to forget either his principles or his party. The Democrats call him a fool, and other bad names; but they know, as we know, that if he was that he would be with all the other fools in Ohio, supporting BILL ALLEN and SHAM CARY. The Private has, in some sort, a national reputation, and being well known throughout the country we may be excused for singling him out and specially referring to him. He was a

...d and faithful soldier, as he is a good and faithful Republican, and the Republicans of Noble county will do an honorable thing if they do not elect him.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

Lord DUFFERIN, of Canada, at a recent banquet, betrayed an unquiet apprehension that the people of the United States have never lost sight of the Dominion as a probable acquisition, and that the covetous eyes of what he regards as a greedy nation are already cast upon it. The London *Standard*, the high Tory organ, also expresses its conviction that there is great danger of our stealing the Canadian provinces.

It may be, now that these English alarmists have called attention to the matter, that the desirability of annexing Canada will impress itself upon thoughtful minds; but it is certain that no such idea has heretofore taken possession of the American heart. The attempt to avert an imaginary danger may, in fact, create that danger; and now that Lord DUFFERIN has directed American eyes Canadawards, he need not be surprised if he ultimately brings about a fulfillment of his own inconsiderate prediction.

Why, when you come to look at it closely, should Canada be a British province? Why should it not be a part of the great American nation? There is no natural barrier between us to separate us; the waters of our inland lakes find their way to the sea through its rivers; its interests are similar to ours, and its natural connections are with us. It grows the same products that our country does, and differs from ours only in its latitude. It seeks the same markets that we do, and much of the produce of our Northwest would naturally find an outlet through its water-courses. It is the same country, substantially, as Maine, Vermont, New York and Michigan, and can never prosper half as well under British control as it would do under American. Nature intended it for a part of the same country with us, and nothing has hitherto kept the two apart but the fatality which made it British during the time of our Revolutionary war.

There are, besides, many economic reasons in favor of annexation. It would break up border smuggling and enliven our interstate commerce. We want the lumber which Canada has in such abundance, and Canada wants the manufacturing industry which British greed has denied to it. It would benefit both countries to be one, and a thing which is desirable in itself cannot long be prevented.

Of course there is no present purpose to annex the Dominion, or to make that question a prominent one. No party has carried that idea into its platform, and no Administration is likely, as things now stand, to entertain a thought of it. But still, the plain propriety of annexation will thrust itself upon notice; and now that the English themselves have undertaken to get up a scare about it, the public attention must be more or less directed to it. The absorption of Canada by the United States is, in our view, one of the certainties of the future. It is only a question of time. No one is in a hurry about it, just now, and no one presses it; but the drift of events is steadily in that direction. We regard it as inevitable, and therefore give ourselves no trouble about it. Canada will come to us, just as certain as fate; and it will come because it ought to come, Lord DUFFERIN, the London *Standard* and all the Tories in the world to the contrary notwithstanding.

IT is, to paraphrase a certain paragraph in yesterday's *Post*, some four or five days since that paper, referring to the outbreak at Vicksburg on the 5th of July, in which two colored men were killed, said: "It so happens that every one engaged in this particular celebration were colored, and the fight was a fight among themselves." We immediately showed, from the telegraphic columns of our contemporary itself, that the difficulty was between whites and blacks, and we supposed that the *Post* would therefore make the proper correction. But it does not reply. The Vicksburg *Monitor*, a Democratic paper, shows what prompted these assassinations. According to its own account of the matter, the colored people of Vicksburg and vicinity had assembled to celebrate the national anniversary. One of the speakers, who is the Secretary of State of Mississippi, intimated that our forefathers did not understand their own words when they said that all men were created free and equal. He further asserted that a colored man led the band that threw the tea into Boston harbor, and inquired: "Have we not the right to work for our lives, our liberties, and in the pursuit of happiness?" This, in the opinion of the Vicksburg *Monitor*, was a sufficient provocation for the Democrats who were present and conveniently armed, to open fire on the colored people, which they proceeded to do, with the fatal results named, not a solitary white ruffian receiving a scratch. The *Monitor* says: "The whole affair teaches one lesson: That the whites have borne all that they will bear. Their passions have been so wrought upon by the outrages and insults they have had to endure, that the least thing is sufficient to rend away the frail barriers and precipitate a conflict." In other words, as the *Inter-Ocean* forcibly observes: "If a colored man declares that the Declaration of Independence is nothing to black men until LEE's surrender, kill him. White men cannot bear that. If he says that the Declaration now means that all men are equal, white and black, shoot him down." Meanwhile, to continue the paraphrase, our invitation for the *Post* to make the needed correction, still stands.

THE report of the Philadelphia mint for the fiscal year just closed shows a very satisfactory state of affairs in that important institution. The total amount of gold operated on by the melter and refiner during the year was 742,003.276 standard troy ounces, valued at $13,804,712 11. The amount of wastage in operating on this was 87.003 ounces, valued at $1,618 66, while the legal allowance would be 742.003 ounces, one thousandth of the whole amount, so that the actual loss was only about one ninth of that allowed by law. There was also operated on 6,387,803.92 ounces of silver, valued at $7,947,501 22, with a wastage of 476.63 ounces, or about one twentieth of the legal amount. The coiner operated on 686,873.12 standard Troy ounces of gold during the year, valued at $13,011,592 03. His loss was only 19.59 ounces, or about one-seventeenth of his legal wastage. He also operated on 5,990,918.09 ounces of silver, valued at $7,453,708 57, with a loss of 954.49 ounces, or about one-sixth of the wastage allowed by law. This is said to be the best showing that has been made by the old parent mint for the last twenty-five years, and proves with what care the operations are conducted, and the perfection which has been reached in the processes of separating and refining the precious metals.

THE New York *Tribune* draws its own portrait, unconsciously, in the following:

"There are papers which have never a good word for any living man. They may call this public officer a thief and that one a drunkard; they may accuse one of corruption and another of conspiracy; they may shout that yonder reformer is a hypocrite, and the quiet citizen over there an emissary of the devil; but who stops to listen to the clatter of such venomous tongues? Maybe, in such a torrent of indiscriminate abuse, the virago has accidentally uttered a little truth, but if you throw mud at everybody the chances are that some of it will stick; but what good can it do? People go their way without caring to ask what all the noise is about, until by and by the police are called in to quell the disturbance."

This is a life-like photograph of the *Tribune* itself, although not so intended. It lacks the power to see itself as others see it.

FROM Cincinnati radiate the mighty Democratic influences which, according to the party organs, are expected to carry Ohio this fall, and impregnate and vivify the nation in the great struggle of next year. And here, in a condensed form, are some of the grounds on which it bases its claims to be considered the Democratic center of the country. They are stated by the *Enquirer* of that city:

"There is just now a perfect epidemic of crime—theft, burglary, brutal violence, debauchery and murder—in Cincinnati. The states at every station house are covered with the records of nightly crime, and there must be some evil atmospheric influence at work."

No doubt. It is Democracy in the air.

THE Boston *Post* has faith to remove mountains. It has even hopes of Maine: saying, "there are symptoms enough that the Democrats of the Pine Tree State are determined to do more this year than maintain the party strength. They do not contemplate what might be called a noisy canvass, but there is no lack of deep enthusiasm and energy among them." This is an amusing example of what whistling will do to sustain courage under dismal circumstances. Regularly, every year, they solemnly meet in convention and nominate a State ticket, which is as regularly beaten at the polls by an overwhelming majority.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Cornell tolled Harvard's knell.

Snow fell at Louisa Court House, Virginia, last Tuesday.

Hollow corruption. The Austrian foundries are counterfeiting Krupp's cannon.

Western people are sensibly patronizing their home watering places this season.

The peach crop is said to be almost a failure in New York, our own State and Ohio.

The average personal wealth throughout the whole United States, including the Territories, is $772.

Jay Cooke's princely property at Gibralter Island, Put-in-Bay, is to be sold under the hammer to-day.

The importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition into the Territory of Alaska is forbidden.

Prince Edward Island has a champion law case, in which three hundred witnesses have been summoned.

One hundred and fifty "picked Welsh singers" are organizing an expedition to attend the Centennial.

London has borrowed another American idea, and is about to open the first English safety deposit building.

There have been received in Cheyenne, from the Black Hills, ninety ounces of gold, worth about $1,650.

Boston expects this year, under a new transportation arrangement, better and cheaper peaches than ever.

The famous Cunard steamer Scotia, the only sidewheel vessel in the transatlantic trade, has been withdrawn.

The whisky ring has adopted the defensive policy of the cuttle-fish, and darkens the waters with slime.

The nine cases of yellow fever in quarantine at Pensacola from the German bark Von Moltke are convalescent.

The interest on the part of the Cherokee Indians to secure the benefits of education is said to amount to enthusiasm.

A party of Capuchin monks, who have been expelled from Germany, are going to Cumberland, Maryland, to settle.

The sale of postage stamps in the New York postoffice for the quarter ending June 30, amounted to $649,149 68.

Jay Gould, it is said, has again become a leader in the management of the Erie road. Look out for more rascality.

Pretty young ladies at summer resorts should understand that a parasol is no particular protection from son-strokes.

The historic Schuyler mansion on Saratoga Lake was sold at public auction yesterday, immediately after the regatta.

The saints' rest. Two-thirds of the churches are closed in Brooklyn, New York, Boston and other Eastern cities.

Among the shipments to Antwerp by the Vaderland from Philadelphia last week were seven hundred sewing machines.

An Iowa man has applied for a patent on a plow to be worked by wind power. Sam Cary might make himself useful in that way.

The crops of Arkansas are said to be very fine. Wheat has turned out well, and cotton and corn promise an abundant yield.

Somebody has discovered that the syllable "con" is the beginning of 1,253 words, all of which have 1,699 different significations.

Suppose the pinned-back skirt should have been meant as a revelation, intended to revive confidence in the first chapter of Genesis?

The grasshoppers have made their appearance in Frederick county, Md., where clover and rye crops are particularly abundant.

At the rate of the new lightning mail express between New York and Chicago is to travel, tourists could reach England in three days.

One day last week a Grand Trunk freight train was detained for half an hour by grasshoppers. They were over an inch thick on the rails.

A rare visitor at Galveston harbor was a whale, who got aground in the channel on the Fourth. The captors are whaling each other in the courts.

Somebody has calculated that three million words were used by the parties in the Tilton-Beecher trial. And yet they produced no sentence.

Spread of New England ideas. On the Fourth of July, "dirt was broken amid much enthusiasm," for a new cotton factory and steam mill at Atlanta.

Chief Washburn, of the Secret Service, is also to have the supervision of the force of detectives whose duties are to prevent frauds in the customs service.

Richmond, Va., talks of establishing a line of steamers with Rio de Janerio, to carry out cargoes of flour and bring back cargoes of sugar. Talks of it

An allen cannot be legally licensed in the capacity of master of an American vessel under any circumstances. The Secretary of the Treasury so decides.

The abundance of game in South Florida can scarcely be overstated. During a late surveying expedition three Indians in fifteen days killed thirty-seven deer.

The Mobile papers state that two men recently dug up, in Mobile bay, an iron box containing $75,000 in gold, which had been buried there years ago by the pirate Lafitte.

From two to three thousand Americans are now every day scattered along the water from Niagara Falls to Chicontinie, the head of navigation of the Saguenay river.

A grand temperance convention, composed of delegates from the various temperance societies of the United States and Canada, is in session at Sea Cliff, Long Island.

A current of terribly hot air passed over Centralia, Ill., on Monday, which drove workmen from the fields, and people rushed from their houses, supposing they were on fire.

The frightful consequences of going to a temperance lecture are illustrated by the fate of an Iowa farmer. While he was away from his home one night last week, he was robbed of $1,360.

And now "it is claimed that a gentleman of New Orleans has invented or discovered a process by which cotton can be manufactured into silk." Next will come the purse from the sow's ear.

A shrewd Wisconsin school teacher during the past year has had a "general information class," whose studies consisted of a half-hour's reading of the daily newspaper. The plan has worked admirably.

Professor Raymond's "original" hymn, sung at Plymouth church the other night, was a conscienceless plagiarism from the Latin hymn of Mary Queen of Scots, beginninning, "O domine Deus, speravi in te."

An insect, new to science but supposed to be a species of the cochineal, and found in Grass Valley, has been described to the San Francisco Microscopical Society as of possible commercial value as a producer of dye.

A "gander pulling" was one of the sports at Atlanta, Ga., July 4. It consisted in pulling at a suspended gander's head while riding by at full speed. The geese who indulged in it ought to have had their necks wrung.

Cutting and dressing of stone is now done by the new diamond-toothed saw, one of the most important mechanical inventions of the age. It executes in stone almost what the common circular saw does in wood.

Somebody in British Columbia fears that the national development of Alaska will be checked by the proficiency of the Indians in distilling rum out of molasses and sugar, and has written our Government about it.

The Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa refuses to run. He very sensibly believes the educational interests of the State would be better subserved by the re-election of the Republican candidate.

An immense raft was shipp ed from Wabasha, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo., last week. It was composed of 256 cribs, making 2,343,265 feet of lumber, after deducting the usual ten per cent. In addition to this, there was a top loading composed of 11,284 bundles of lath, 1,081 palings, 773¼ thousand shingles, and 470 sticks of square timber, assorted sizes, ranging from the largest down to the smallest.

THE St. Louis *Republican* predicts that the coming railroad war, arising out of the disagreement between the Michigan roads and the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania, with reference to St. Louis rates, will find New York, Boston and Chicago, with the Erie and New York Central combination arrayed against Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio. It may be, that paper says, the time is not yet ripe for this colossal struggle, but the ultimate division upon this issue is inevitable unless the Northern railroads shall decline the battle.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

American Wool and Woolen Goods—Some Valuable Statistics.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The extent to which the woolen manufactures of the United States are supplied by the domestic wool products of the country was illustrated in a speech recently delivered at the dinner of the American Silk Association in New York, by Mr. John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who said: "In the decade closing in 1870 we increased the manufacture of woolens proper from $61,000,000 to $150,000,000, and nine-tenths of these woolens are made of domestic wool." It appears from this that of the wool used only one-tenth is imported from foreign countries. We have given it credit for as much as one-fourth; but it seems that we were sadly in error. Mr. Hayes estimates the consumption of wool at 220,000,000 pounds annually, of which only 22,000,000 would be foreign, leaving the domestic supply 198,000,000 pounds. Uncle Sam therefore seems to have gone woolgathering to some purpose. Mr. Hayes stated that the importations of woolen goods are regularly declining and that one chief trouble of the manufacturer is overproduction from domestic competition, of which the consumer gets the benefit.

The production of woolen goods being thus very decidedly in excess of the domestic consumption, and with no immediate prospect of the home market rising in capacity to a level adequate for the consumption of the whole, it is evident that the export trade affords the true means of relief. But as yet no reliable foreign markets have been discovered to an extent equal to the surplus. In 1874 the exports of woolen goods were but $355,987, and of wearing apparel $468,809, the latter item being less than in 1860. Mr. Hayes stated that he purchased at a ready-made clothing store last fall one complete suit of thick clothes for only twenty dollars, which was better than a similar suit for which one of his sons paid a tailor fifty dollars. If woolen clothing can be made and sold as cheaply our merchants ought to be able to build up a large export trade to foreign ports. Under the influence of a protective tariff the production of wool, and also woolen goods and clothing, has risen to great proportions; and as competition at home has been reduced, while in the meantime the domestic interests have attained to a power and strength sufficient to command the home field and begin an export trade, which, without protection, they never could have done.

In advocating, therefore, an extensive export trade in this and other lines of domestic manufactures, we express no doubt of the truth of the doctrine of protection, since these never claimed that protection should be permanent and unchangeable, but only that it is indispensable during the weakness and incipient struggles of industry and until conditions should be somewhat equalized. We have always contended that the tendency of a thoroughly protective tariff must be to cheapen goods permanently by increasing the domestic production and competition and by fortifying the process. As this is now seen in almost every line of American manufactures. That the first and chief purpose must be to dominate the home market and furnish it with its supplies is a matter of course. But that being attained, the very magnitude of the machinery required for the supply of so vast a market creates an unavoidable tendency to overproduction, which renders an outlet to the export trade a matter of necessity. The present disastrous condition of manufactures may be traced largely to the insufficiency of this outlet and the great excess of the surplus. Had the foreign imports ceased there would probably have been no considerable excess; but the foreign shippers cling to the American markets with desperate tenacity on account of the enormous profits they have realized here in times past.

The contest, however, is well nigh ended. Let the protective tariff remain undisturbed and the imports of many kinds will gradually disappear, since at the present time there is really no more reason for importing most of these goods than there is for importing locomotives, school-books or boots and hats. It is not the price that causes the importation of many of these things; it is mere fashion and the influence of trade reputations. As to wool, we entertain no doubt whatever that ultimately this country will be as great in the wool trade as it has so long been in cotton, and that there really is no kind of wool that cannot be produced in our vast dominions in any required quantity. We have now about thirty millions of sheep, and besides the advantages to the woolen goods trade of this immense stock, the protection furnished to sheep husbandry by the tariff cheapens this kind of animal food to the consumer by increasing the stock. Millions of acres of land can be more advantageously devoted to raising sheep for meat and wool than to the cultivation of wheat and corn to be sold at rates that do not pay the farmer a living price.

The sheep husbandry is as extensively developed in well-cultivated and densely-populated England as in the border wilds of Australia, and so in the United States we find it flourishing in the most populous Atlantic States, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the most remote parts of the new West, like Colorado, New Mexico and California. If it were as generally diffused as the raising of cattle the result would be prodigious. America is undoubtedly the greatest market in the world for woolen goods, and it is a steadily increasing one. We find that the exportations of Bradford and Trowl fishing regions, renders it unusually attractive, while the accommodations provided are of the very best kind.

Excursion Tickets to Renovo are sold at all the principal offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For Rooms and Rates, address

Proprietor Renovo Hotel,
RENOVO, Pa.

SUMMER BOARDING.

"BELMONT,"
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

The price of Board at this delightful Summer Resort has been reduced to THE DOLLAR PER WEEK. All should avail themselves of the "Panic Prices," and pass the Summer in the mountains.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Blairsville Seminary

Open for Boarders from JULY 1st to SEPTEMBER 1st. Buildings large and pleasantly located. Grounds well shaded. Mountain air. Easy of access. Terms moderate. Address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Blairsville, Pa.

HOTELS.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.

The above magnificent property has passed into our possession, in the absence of its former arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FUR HATS!

FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade,
JUST RECEIVED AT

Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1875.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,

In the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, John S. Langworthy, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Duquesne National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1875.

J. S. LANGWORTHY,
Th Acting Comptroller of Currency.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold by

ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO,
No. 62 WOOD STREET,
TThs PITTSBURGH.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

A Revengeful Organ.

The stomach is a revengeful organ. If we assign it indigestible food, it not only refuses to perform its office, but inflicts upon us unspeakable tortures, such as those of indigestion, colic, cholera morbus, &c. Not content with giving us pain, it frequently inaugurates an excessive and wasting diarrhœa, called dysentery, which carries us to our graves. With a view to prevent these consequences, as soon as the stomach gives notice by premonitory twinges that its cargo is not to its liking, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be swallowed. This admirable digestive cordial will promptly reconcile the refractory organ to its contents, and prevent any of those annoying and possibly fatal results which the presence of indigestible food in the stomach is likely to produce. The Bitters are also a superb tonic, restorative and appetizer.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,358 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. KENNY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Baller, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

MILLINERY STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!

THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other in the house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTh

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa.—(For Boarders Only.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOTEL.

THIS PLEASANT AND POPULAR
SUMMER RESORT,
AT RENOVO, PENNSYLVANIA.

On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The situation of the Hotel, immediately on the West Branch river, in the midst of splendid mountain scenery and contiguous to celebrated Gunning and Trout Fishing regions, renders it unusually attractive, while the accommodations provided are of the very best kind.

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1875. April. 1875.

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USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold by

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NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED
Summer Dress Goods,
Recently Purchased at Low Figures,
NOW OFFERED AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

AT 12½ CENTS,
Grenadines, Hernanias, Plaids, Poplins, Stripes, Dress Linens, Grass Cloth, Japanese Silks, &c.
Many of these goods are selling at 25 cents.

AT 18¾ CENTS AND 25 CENTS,
Very Desirable Summer Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT 37½ CENTS TO 50 CENTS, BARGAINS UNSURPASSED IN
Hernanias, Grenadines, Pongees.
Fine Mohair Lustres, Poplins.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods, Mohair Alpacas.
Summer Silks, &c.
BEING IN MANY CASES ONE-HALF USUAL PRICE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS TO-DAY IN
Black Dress Silks, at 81 to 92.
Best Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Plain Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Black All Wool Cashmeres, all prices.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
Mourning Dress Goods.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell and Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.

FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis.
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes

The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
1,000 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.

Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices ruled since 1862; will close out many of our new and attractive styles to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than carpet prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins and Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. B. HULL,

7tbs No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1875.

Business in banking circles is again quiet to-day. Counter transactions may have been somewhat more animated, but in the general market there is no improvement whatever.

A majority of the different lines of trade are really very dull, even for this season, and all the banks report a limited demand for money from good borrowers.

As the banks look for a restricted movement at this time, the dullness suffered occasions no particular complaint.

—Money matters have now practically settled down into the usual summer run, and if we except a moderate call for currency now and then from the wool growing counties, there is no reason to expect any material change for the better for the next two months.

—We notice several new national banks reporting their condition to the public, under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency, and hear of several others in process of organization, all of which take the place of former banks and really add no new capital to the business. As the Comptroller will not allow the national organizations to take up the assets of the old banks that are not in good condition, there is a general renovation going on, all suspended and overdue paper being charged up to profit and loss by assessments of cash made against the stockholders.

The law restricts the minimum capital for a national bank in this city to $200,000, and a feature worthy of attention both here and in the country is the tendency toward the establishment of small banks with a limited amount of capital. A number of applications have been presented to the Banking Department at Washington for reduction in the capital. This may be regarded as indicating a safe conservative policy on the part of the banks. Their chief embarrassment arises not from a deficiency but a superabundance of capital. When a bank has more money than it can conveniently use in legitimate business the tendency is toward speculation. In order to employ their idle funds they are tempted to make advances on enterprises of a doubtful character. An unwieldy or excessive capital also necessarily increases the costs of management, and without any adequate results. A small capital actively employed is, in the long run, better both for the b nk and the public than a larger capital idle, judiciously invested.

The same danger is manifest in cases where the deposits of a bank are largely in excess of their capital. The necessity it is under to use its deposits in order to pay dividends causes it to purchase paper that otherwise it would reject. The numerous cases where an excessive deposit line has been an element of loss and weakness are too well known to need exemplification.

—We copy the following from the *Shipping List:*

"Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, now the acknowledged leader of the inflationists, has lately been ventilating his theories of finance. It is hardly necessary to say that one idea of Mr. Kelley is greenbacks and plenty of them, with little reference about their purchasing power. But the money mills again, and all the other mills will follow suit, as his staple argument, if they can get it, is cheap. Paper is cheap, and it is only the meanness of bondholders and the perversity of hard money men that forbids the immediate translation into dollar notes. Mr. Kelley has heard of the French assignats and the continental money, but only to display the suggestive—he has little interest in specie-bound gauge, that will translate his money mill, and make all the founders of our Continental fathers and of the French inflationists. He looks upon the years of 1775-6 and '79 as the golden age of our finances, when everybody was making money, and the contraclionists had not come forward with their blue pencils. We actually seems to thing that in those years, when we were just emerging from the feudal destruction of a gigantic war, when the Government had made a forced loan for means to get along with from week to week, and had mortgaged the resources of the country to the holders of what had been annihilated, that our financial condition was sound, and might have been kept up indefinitely. He tells us that: 'Prior to the golden age of our American people but ruin, ruin—ruin, as utter as that which overwhelmed the industrial classes of England in 1879 and 1821—when they were put through the same process.' And that: 'Men who bought for 30 cents and sold for 60 cents are howling for resumption, in order that they may get one hundred for those cents, and that factories, farms and mines may be without marketable value, until they shall come to owe to the capitalists all the industry of the people by expanding bank credits.' In consideration of the fact that the prevailing business and industrial depression is largely a consequence of an excess of irredeemable currency, which is now lying idle in immense quantities for lack of employment this kind of talk is rich indeed. The idea of living more rugally, and of making a more productive and profitable use of means individually and as a community, never appears to have entered into Mr. Kelley's head; but this is nevertheless precisely what we have got to come to. We must revive the old thrifty principles of industry, economce, frugality, a sound finance and the calling of values by their right names, instead of further pursuit of such visionary schemes as those to which Mr. Kelley appears to be indissolubly wedded."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the morning sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
July 14, 1875.						
Gold	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
U.S. 6-20's, coup., 1867	116	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1862	116		115¾			115¾
5-20's, 1864	118		118			118
5-20's, 1865	118		118			118
5-20's, 1865, new	119½		119⅝			119⅝
5-20's, 1867, registered						120½
5-20's, 1867	120½		120½			120½
5-20's, 1868						120½
10-40's	117¼		117⅝			117
10-40's, coupon	117¼		117⅝			117
Currency 6's	122½		122½			122½
New 5-per cents	120½		120½			120½
Western Union Tel.	89	89¼	88¾	89	89⅛	89
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	37¾		37¾			37¾
Adams Express	97	96¾				97
Wells-Fargo Express						97¾
American Express						57¾
United States Exp's						45
N. Y. Central	104¾		104¾			104¾
Erie	14½	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Michigan Central						95
Michigan Southern	87½		87½			87½
Illinois Central	103		103			103
Cleve. & Pittsburg	91¾		91¾			91¾
Chicago & Northw'n	32		32			32
Do. preferred	50		50			50
Rock Island	104¾	104¾				104¾
St. Paul common	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Do. preferred						61
Wabash common						15
Fort Wayne	97½		97½			97½
Ohio & Mississippi						23
Union Pacific	74½	73	74½			73
Harlem	131¼		131¼			131
Hannibal & St. J.	23		23			23
Atlantic & Pac. Tel						24
Iron Mountain	15		15			15
C., C., & I. C.	30		30			30
Del., Lack. & West.	94½		94½			94½
South Carolina, 6's						
Missouri 6's	100					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	91¾	
Reading, sales	55¾	
United Cos. of N. J., sales	190	
Oil Creek	57½	95½
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley	31	
Central Transportation	45	45¼
Empire Transportation	53	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Gold weak, opening at 114¼ and closing at 114⅝. The decline was occasioned by better prices for consols and American securities abroad and the following dispatch from Washington: "secretary Bristow claims authority under the Specie Resumption act, to continue the issue of five per cent. bonds over and above the $300,000,000 authorized by the Funding act of 1870 to any extent necessary to carry into effect that law." Borrowing rates were 3 per cent. per annum, and 1-16 per cent. per diem; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were weak in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds weak. State securities quiet, except Tennessees, which are a little off. There was little activity in stocks to-day. The market opened dull but generally firm. Toward the close prices declined from ½@¾ per cent. and the market left off weak at the decline. The only feature was the break in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which fell off 1¾, with closing sales at 23. At the Stock Exchange the suspension of Smith & Sawyer was announced. It is a failure growing out of some old transactions. Sales of stocks to-day 82,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Lake Shore, 25,000 Western Union, 11,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Tel. Co	89	Sat. Pacific	37¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	57¾
Adams Express	97	Wabash	15
Wells-Fargo Ex	97¾	Do preferred	28
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	97½
U. S. Express	45	Terre Haute	9
New York Central	104¾	Do preferred	18
Erie	14⅞	Chicago & Alton	102
Do preferred	23	Do preferred	106¾
Harlem	131	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Do preferred	131¾	C. C. & I. C.	30
Mich. Central	66	Burlington & Q	112
Lake Shore	87½	Hannibal St. Jo.	23¾
Illinois Central	103	Del. & Lack	94¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Union Pac. stock	73¾
Northwestern	32	Do preferred	86
Do preferred	49¾	Union Pac. bds	89¾
Rock Island	104¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
N. J. Central	94½	Quicksilver	15¾
		Do preferred	37½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	5-20's, 1867	120½
5-20's, 1862	115¾	5-20's, 1868	120½
5-20's, 1864	117¾	New 5's	116½
5-20's, 1865	118⅝	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	Currency Pac. 6's	122½
		5-20's, 1867, new	120½

STATES.

Missouri 6's	99	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, old	57	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	39		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1875.

The volume of transactions in mercantile circles to-day was a fair average for the season. In some branches of trade the movement is slow, but it is usually the case at this season of the year that trade becomes slack, and the market is quiet. There is therefore no reason for complaint, other than the causes which always have and always will produce complaints from those whose circumstances or characters lead them to take a gloomy view of the situation. There is something said about the difficulty of making collections, and in some cases there is no doubt that money is hard to get; but the events of the past two years have both weeded out to a large extent the irresponsible buyers, and have also taught greater circumspection to wholesalers, in giving credits, so that the condition of things in this respect is bound to improve.

The movement of prices to-day was not very decided. Grain was dull, nearly all the transactions having been in jobbing lots at unchanged prices. There was a strong jobbing demand for flour at an advance of 25c on red winters. Country produce was moderately active in the line of apple fruits and vegetables, with butter showing more strength than for some time past, choice fresh selling up to 20c. Potatoes were in large supply, weak and lower. In groceries, the strong feeling in sugars continues and we advance new quotations ½c on standard soils; coffee is also strong, and ½c higher for green. Fish are easy and lower for cod; new catch are in light supply and higher. Syrups are lower. Petroleum was quiet and easy, with a shade lower feeling in refined. Dry goods are quiet, and generally unchanged. Wool is quiet with buyers disposed to depress prices a little; the harvesting operations now being carried on by the farmers also check operations in wool, and will continue to do so for some weeks. Provisions are moderately active, with pork, bread and lard advanced ½c, and lard oil a shade lower. Lumber and building materials continue dull and depressed. General merchandise shows little more activity than for the past two or three weeks. Salt is demoralized and very much depressed in price.

REFORMS IN THE CANNED GOODS TRADE.

The increase in the canned goods trade during the past few years has been one of the remarkable features of the time. It is estimated that the capital now invested in the trade is fully $20,000,000. Of course with such a rapid growth, some abuses have crept into the business and we are glad to see that steps are being taken to reform them. At a recent convention of canned goods packers, measures were taken to rectify a good many of the grievances, of which continual complaint has been made. The fallacious designation of the cans as one and two pounds, has been abolished and the simple numbers 1, 2, 2½ and 3 substituted. This will do away with the principal complaint of the retailers, who have suffered greatly from the present false designation, as the contents of the cans, as is well known, never come up to the weight implied by the label. A regular standard of sizes for cans of the different numbers has also been adopted. The cans are to be filled *full*, no so called short weight to be countenanced. The packer having formed a National Association, have adopted a trade mark to be used by their members. Resolutions were also adopted to prohibit the sale of first or a second quality to have the labels of the packing company attached, or the name of the party for whom packed. The only deviation from the standard sizes allowed, is a slightly larger can, which may be marked "extra size standard." All the reforms adopted are to come into force January 1st next. If the reforms thus commenced are faithfully adhered to by the packers, they cannot but do much to increase the already very extensive trade of this description, carried on in this country.

CAUSES OF THE FALL IN SALT.

The salt market is at present in a demoralized condition. The Saginaw *Courier* of a recent date says:

There are various causes assigned for this depression, the chief being the action of the Onondaga salt people at Syracuse in putting the price of salt down to extremely low figures, their object, apparently, being by breaking the market to thereby make favorable s on contracts with Syracuse manufacturers, which have not yet been completed. Another reason is that our manufacturers on account of difficulties have sold their salt at less than they could get for it, in order to meet current expenses, and by this action are cutting their own throats.

The chief cause of the unsettled state of the market is probably the tight which has been raging between the Michigan and New York dealers. The Saginaw manufacturers assumed some time ago that the Northwest was the natural outlet for their salt, and should be made so exclusively. In order to bring about such a desirable state of things, efforts were made to drive Onondaga salt, the most formidable rival of Saginaw, out of the West, by underselling New York manufacturers at their own doors and at Chicago and other Western points where agencies for New York salt have been established for years. This effort was checkmated by Eastern dealers, who last spring enlarged their business in Michigan and made important changes in the manner of handling the commodity, instead of, as before, receiving of salt here in bulk and barreling it at the warehouse, thus enabling agent to come down to Chicago prices, and go our manufacturers better. More recently the Michigan manufacturers have been entering for the country trade direct, and seeking to sell it through Chicago.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

A letter from a firm in St. Louis contains the following: "Our customers write from below the river, and on the Vandalia and Illinois and Pacific Railroad lines that the crops are good. The prospects for corn and oats were never better. We have received several car loads of new oats from Texas, and they are in good condition and inspect No. 2. We hear of large shipments of new oats at river points below 1174."

Consignments of new wheat have also been received in St. Louis from Texas. State which has hitherto been an importer of breadstuffs. This indicates that the demand upon the West on Southern account will be less than heretofore, a fact which will partially compensate for the decreased wheat acreage here and the lessened yield in California.

THE COTTON AND SHOE TRADE.

The Lewiston *Journal* says: "The Auburn shoe manufacturers report that the short-time movement among the cotton manufacturers has a depressing influence upon the Southern shoe trade. One Auburn manufacturers informs us that he met several of the Southern customers in Boston a few days since. They came North expecting to buy large quantities but during of the short time movement, they put their orders right there. One firm ordered five cases—countermanding from seventy-five cases. The Southerners say that this movement will bring escaped cotton, and that cotton is now down as cheap as it can be raised; that if the manufacturers continue running short time the cotton market they will cause great losses in the Southern and great prosperity in ours. The manufacturers are in a by no means pleasant place. We hear of one mill which has fifteen hundred bales of goods on hand. If cotton falls the mills will lose heavily on stocks on hand, because a fall in cotton will take goods down too. So there is danger lest the shutting down and short-time movement may in the end prove serious to mills carrying heavy stocks. Few mills in the country now but are carrying a good many goods. Altogether, cotton manufacturers are still looking for the good time coming."

STOCK OF PRODUCE.

The receipts of the following articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,063	Cheese, lbs	25
Corn, bus	720	Wheat, bus	720
Oats, bus	720	Butter, lbs	1,825
Bacon, pcs	1,324	Bacon, lbs	25
Hay, bales	20		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,556	6,250	11,806
Apples, bbls	127	161	288
Cheese, lbs	2,638	3,471	5,109
Coal, bus	1,933	3,622	5,555
Wheat, bus	3,096	8,751	11,847
Barley, bus	350	450	1,400
Rye, bus	618	434	1,052
Corn, bus	25,100	10,916	36,016
Butter, pkgs	246	178	424
Bacon, pcs	896	9,259	10,155
Bacon, lbs	475	672	1,111
Potatoes, bus	6,373	8,217	14,543
Hay, bales	2,952	2,775	5,727

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a somewhat better feeling in some grains, but nearly all business so far is on a jobbing scale. Receipts continue unimportant, the aggregate of all kinds of grain being only 21,185 bushels for the week ending to-day. Prices were unchanged yesterday, except in oats, which reacted a trifle from the extreme of the previous day's decline. *Wheat* is moving with some more freedom, 8,751 bushels having arrived during the past week. We hear of sales of red winter in half car lots at $1 25, and there are considerable offerings at that figure. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat, $1 30@1 35; amber, $1 25@1 30; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 22@1 25; spring wheat is steady. No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. *Corn* is very quiet with light receipts and not much demand. Prices are unchanged and rather nominal in the absence of transactions. We quote ear corn 75c for mixed and white; yellow; 77@78c for mixed and white. Shelled was dull and nominally unchanged at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 70@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. *Oats* are rather firmer, having reacted a trifle from the extreme of the decline of yesterday. The receipts are very light—only 10,916 bushels for the week ending to-day, and unless the receipts increase in volume unexpectedly, present prices will probably be maintained, until the new crop gets fairly into market. We noted transactions including car white at 67c; 1 car do at 61c; 1 car mixed at 60c. We quote at 61@62c per bushel for white mixed and 58@59c for do. *Rye* was quiet at $1 00@1 10, with a jobbing lot sold at $1 12 in sacks. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 1@2c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is active and strong with an advance on standard red winter and all spring. Receipts are light, being 6,33 barrels for the week. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbls; No. 1 amber do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00; Iowa and Minnesota do $6 50; jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Clouds of white winter wheat flour, $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 75@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 75; rye flour $5 50; graham flour $5 50@6 25; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; corn meal $3 00; cracked wheat $6@7 00.

HAY—The market continues quiet and depressed, with receipts of 2,475 bales during the past week. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $19 00@20 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@21 00 for No. 2. We noted the appearance of new hay in wagons to-day, which was jobbed at $? 00@? 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; mixed chop feed $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; cracked corn $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Trade continues limited with receipts of only 15 barrels. The bulk of offerings are undesirable in quality and find slow sale, being small, unripe and green. Choice new sell readily at $3 00@4 00; medium $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium at $1 60@1 80; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There is a light trade at 20c in round lots; jobbing transactions rule at 23@25c.

CHEESE—The market continues firmer for strictly fresh choice grades, owing to the difficulty of getting a better quality; fair to good, and consequently the light offerings of these qualities tend to condemn to medium grades, only a depressed and overstocked market can be reported. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 12@13c per pound; fair to good 11@12c; common 10@12c.

CRANBERRIES—The market is steady. We quote at $10 00@15c per ₱ for prime to choice. New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limburger 14@16c. Receipts liberal, being 3,471 lbs for the week.

EGGS—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is not much doing. We quote nominally at $6 00@7 00 per barrel; $1 50@? 00 per box.

ONIONS—The market was not quite so strong to-day as yesterday, and transactions ruled a little easier. Some sales and quotations were made at 20c, but the bulk of business was at 25c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There is an active market easy prices. Raspberries are in plentiful supply and move freely at 6@8c per quart. Tennessee plums are quoted at $12 00 per stand; $6 00 per bushel. The first watermelons of the season were quoted at $30 00@40 00 per hundred.

POTATOES—Under very liberal receipts of new potatoes, the market was considerably lower. Receipts were 231 bushels for the week. We quote at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy; spring chickens quoted at 30@40c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ ₱ for choice; fair 6½@7c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@10c ₱ ₱; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₱ ₱ for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ ₱ for clover; buckwheat blossoms 22@23c ₱ ₱. Medium pickles are quoted at $3 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—The demand is fair with a liberal supply, and prices easy. Bermuda onions in bags are jobbing at $1 60@1 25 ₱ box. Tomatoes ruled at $2 75@3 00 ₱ box. Cucumbers $1 75@2 25 ₱ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

Provisions.

Trade continues to show a moderate activity in a jobbing way.

We note an advance of ½c on breakfast bacon while lard oil is off a trifle. Receipts for the week ending to-day were increased being 1,250 pieces and 636 tierces.

BACON—We quote sides, in lots ₱ ₱; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₱ ₱; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is steady at 13½@14c for canvassed; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, 75c; Boston ham shape 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an steady feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 14½c; half bbls do 15½c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3-₱ caddies, 17c; in 5-₱ caddies 16½c; in 5-₱ pails do, 17½c; in 5-₱ do, 17½c; in 8-₱ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2, 80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 5¾c ₱ ₱ for choice, and 5c for medium.

The Chicago *Tribune* reviews Monday's provision market in that city, as follows: "Hog products were more active than on Saturday, but did not exceed those, being quite weak, especially in speculative articles. Hogs were again in liberal supply, and lower, and the average was quoted at per 112 lbs off on card, while New York was dull on pork and easier on lard. Holders of pork products have long since given up hope that would be a let-up in the supply of hogs, but they keep coming in so freely that the packing summer packing continues on a large scale—keeping up the supply of summer lard and meats nearly to the usual demand. Those articles. A good many dealers are looking anxiously forward to the stock taking on the 20th inst. Provisions are selling freely and meats are on the increase; but the stock of pork are quite large, and the inducement for carrying is now so small that there is little inducement for capital to take hold of it."

Petroleum.

July 15—The market was quiet, crude being unchanged but without much strength at the decline of the previous day. Demand was easy and a shade lower for refined.

CRUDE—We quote Conduit pine at wells at 87½@91c; United, no 87½c; Union, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Lima, 87½c; Macdonald shipment $1 15. Tuesdales reported aggregated 2,000 bbls, Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western 1,000 bbls, Union, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1,000 bbls, Bell 1,000 bbls, Keystone 1,000 bbls, Macdonald 1,000 bbls, Union, Pennsylvania & Ohio 1,000 bbls, Keystone 1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells, spot, 87½; Union, Bell, Allen, spot, 87½; Union, Bell, Allen, 3,000 bbls, immediate shipment, 1 17½; 6,000 bbls, immediate shipment, 1 15; 4,000 bbls, immediate shipment, 1 15; 4,000 bbls, immediate shipment, 1 15; 3,500 bbls, immediate shipment, 1 15.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE OIL REGION.—There is a slightly lower market for spot lots while futures are quiet. Trade is very quiet with exports opening very dull. Receipts are 2,000 barrels, refined, delivered by August at 11½c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bbls 87½@88c for prompt, and 86c for July; do in shipping order 85c; refined 11½@11¾c; naphtha 7½c. For Philadelphia delivery, refined is quoted at 11½@11¾c. At Baltimore, refined is 11½c. At Boston 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 14.—Market weak at $1 15@1 17½.

OIL CITY, July 14.—Market quiet at $1 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, July 14.—Market quiet and dull; quotations nominal.

TIDIOUTE, July 14.—Market quiet at $1 17½ bid.

PARKERS, July 14.—Market very quiet; United held at 87½c; shipment held at $1 15. Parkersburg, Petroleum Centre and Farmers held at 90c; crude 52; cases 106; no sales and no futures offering.

CRUDE OIL RECEIPTS BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. Stevenson.	Peoples O W	1,258
B S Duncan	Liberty O W	975
O J Greer	Cosmo O W	950
J Rodgers	Standard O Co	393
H W Mckelvy	Eagle O W	321
J Rodgers	Standard O Co	311
David Bly & Co	Bly O W	309
B S Duncan	Empire O W	242
H W Mckelvy	Lion O W	242
Total		5,041
Total last week		1,612
Total		7,025

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden. F & Co, Phila	357
Livingston & Bro.	Warden. F & Co, Phila	200
J C Kirkpatrick.	John P Logan, Phila	100
Aladdin Oil Co	J K Tilford & Co, Phila	100
Total		957

Groceries.

The market is quiet generally with a moderate movement, and some changes in prices. Green coffees are strong, in sympathy with the Eastern markets, and Rio and Java are higher, with mode ate prospective receipts, light stocks, and the statistical position decidedly favorable to the holding interest for the next sixty days; we advance our quotations ½c. Sugar is also strong and ½c higher on soft standards while granulated remains unchanged. Jobbers have generally ordered stocks down to a low point, and are therefore in pretty good condition for a active fall campaign. The only business is reported from retailers to supply immediate wants of their trade. Green goods move slowly and are dull. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The main dull in agents' hands, although fair lines of chocolates are being received by the jobbers. Amo keag chocolates are doing well and are certainly cheap at prime rates. The prospects are still bright for a large fall work—indeed few of them have any to offer—but need a few days yet before offered to the California and far distant trade. The opening price for dark prints has not been determined upon, but will probably be about the 10c hood of 9c for dark madder work. Shirtings are no longer active, but we have 10 1-16c as prices at which agents would not entertain." We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Anchor A No. 1	9	Lonsdale	12
Penn Mill	9	Lonsdale Cam	13
Eagle No. 1	9	Fruit of Loom	12½
Western trade	8	Hamilton A A	8
Magnolia	8	Davol	9
Avondale	8	Wamsutta	13
Constoga A	9	Bright	9
Constoga B	8	Hill, Sm'pr'dem	8
Lawrence LL	8	Hill	9

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commowth O. 72	9½	Lonsdale	16
Suffolk R	9	Lonsdale Cam	16
Suffolk E	9	Fruit of Loom	13½
Hamilton A A	8	Bay Mill	9
Davol	9	Wamsutta	15½
Wamsutta	13½	Bright	12½
Pepperell	9	Pepperell	10
Pepperell	10	Pepperell	13

PRINTS.

Anchor shirtings	8	Spragne fancy	7
Cocheco shirtings	8	American fancy	8
Oriental shirtings	7½	Southbridge "	8½
Sprague shirtings	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Regatta shirtings	7½	Cocheco fancy	9
Wash'n shirtings	7½	Albion fancy	7½
Garner fancy	7½	Albion solid	8½
Amoskeag fancy	7½	Simpson's black	8½
Richmonds	7½	" fast black	8½
Merrimac	7½	" mourning	9

TICKING.

Conestoga X	18	Thorndike	18
Conestoga A A	15	Portsmouth	18
Conestoga G T	14	Massachusetts	13
" gold m'll	14	Whittaker	18
" prem. A	14	Whittaker	14

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	Union	9½
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	28	Colored carpetch'n	28
Cotton bat	16@16	Cotton twine	28

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 14.—There was some department activity, but the general market was quiet. Woolen goods for men's wear were fairly active. Cotton goods were quiet and steady. Cotton flannels moved more freely in low grades. Shirts and drawers were in better demand. Prints ruled quiet. Black cashmeres have been advanced by importers.

Wool.

The activity noted last week, has fallen off to a great extent, and the movement is very light with no demand whatever for fine fleeces, manufacturers preferring to purchase foreign combing wools. This partially due to the renewed disposition of purchasers to establish lower prices, which of course checks transactions. The large proportion of greasy and unmerchantable wool brought into market has caused buyers some trouble, and in certain cases, considerable loss, when in the sorting as large share of it has had thrown out. We hear of one case of this sort where the loss is so heavy as to bankrupt a firm interested in buying in one of the adjoining counties. We would urge upon local buyers the policy of grading and sorting all wool as they purchase it, and paying only such prices as the wool is worth according to its quality and condition. Instead of clipping a good, bad and indifferent and trusting to chance whether the wool shall turn out salable or not. Another class of cases in the market, is that farmers are generally engaged in harvesting, and this will probably keep up the market quiet for some weeks to come. What transactions have taken place were on the basis of former quotations, viz: Pennsylvania and Ohio and Western unwashing wools, fine 40@42c per lb; medium do 41@44c; coarse do nominally 36@40c; tub washed 44@ 46c; combing, fine, 44@46c; medium and coarse do 42@45c; pulled wools 40c.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The wool market has held to be comfortably active. The sales foot up just about the same as last week, which is slightly larger than the average business in both new and old fleeces. The demand is largely for combings, which are selling at full former quotations, but the bulk of the trade through shipments this week were about the same as last, though very little wool was sold except to manufacturers. The quality of the offerings has been usually good, and of sufficient variety to suit all classes of customers. The price we give yesterday will need no alteration for to-day, which we add, follow:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 ₱	₱. 60@? 65
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ₱	6 25@? 60
Good, 1,500 to 1,700 ₱	6 50@6 75
Fair, 1,100 to 1,200 ₱	6 00@6 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ₱	5 50@5 75
Common, as to quality	3 00@5 00
Bulls and stags	2 00@3 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs has fallen off this week nearly one-half from last week, being only 9,000 cars, against 18,000 the week before. Local purchasers at the rates given in the COMMERCIAL yesterday. Prices to-day are firm and strong, though not quotably higher. The ruling rates of the market yesterday and to-day were as follows:

Best Philadelphias	$? 65@? 80
Good Baltimores	? 50@? 60
Good Yorkers	? 50@? 60
Roughs	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep, though not excessively heavy, was double that of last week being 8,000 head. The prices to-day were strong and a trifle better than the ruling rates of yesterday. The stock was well sold up, and there should be a large run of sheep and lambs to-morrow the stock to operate on will be light and prices may go up a shade. The rulings of the market were as follows, though the extra choice lots brought higher prices which, however, were exceptions:

Choice, 90 lbs	$5 00@5 40
Choice, 80 to 90 lbs	4 75@4 85
Common	3 00@4 00

STOCK COWS.

The usual number of milkers were on sale and the prices varied as much as did the quality and condition of the stock. We quote:

Prime milkers, calves included.....$55 00@70 00
Good milkers, calves included.....45 00@50 00
Fair milkers, calves included.....35 00@40 00
Common.....25 00@30 00

There were but few veal calves offered for sale. We heard of one lot selling at $? 50 and another at $? 75@6 00.

Sales and Purchases.

Following are the sales and purchases made of cattle, hogs and sheep during the week ending Wednesday, July 14th, 1875.

CATTLE.

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.
17	15,400	$6 12½
16	14,750	6 00
18	16,070	5 87½
19	16,250	5 75
18	16,830	5 87½
17	15,970	6 25
15	17,010	6 25
4	1,770	3 75
11	10,993	6 00
11	11,240	5 75
19	18,030	6 00
17	16,240	4 30
20	21,203	4 30
21	21,670	6 50
15	14,120	6 00
16	16,460	6 00
17	16,993	6 50
11	10,580	6 00
19	17,860	6 00
18	17,180	6 00
17	16,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 58, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., July 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.771	69	80	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.706	88	46	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.617	77	72	S. W.	Fresh.	Thr'g.

Mean barometer...29.678 Highest thermom...88
Mean thermometer...78 Lowest thermom....65

That Soap Nuisance.

A hearing was had yesterday before Mayor McCarthy in the case of Reed & Co., soap manufacturers charged, by an officer of the Board of Health with maintaining a nuisance. A number of witnesses, pro and con, were heard and the Mayor reserved his decision. The same firm was last year, we believe, fined for the same offense.

Discourses on the Sabbath.

The Rev. A. J. Chapin, pastor of the Universalist Church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, will deliver three sermons on the Sabbath, as follows: July 18th, "History of the Sabbath;" July 25th, "Sanctity of the Sabbath;" August 1st, "The Way to Keep the Sabbath." These sermons will be delivered at 10:45 A. M. of the days named.

A Church Robbed.

It was discovered last evening that the Liberty Street M. E. Church had been robbed since Monday evening last. From the desk of the Secretary some twenty dollars of missionary money was abstracted. The money was put in the desk Monday evening, and when wanted last evening was not to be found. From indications it would seem that the building had been entered from the rear.

At Work on the Rising Mains.

After all the delay and fruitless litigation over the contract for the rising mains, Messrs. Brush & Co. yesterday commenced work, and intend to push the contract as rapidly as possible. Having lost over six months' time, the contractors have arranged to sub-let portions of the work to Messrs. Carroll & Co. and McNeill & Co. They hope to have the mains ready by the time the engines are in working order.

The "Columbia Oil Burner"

Will be in operation on Thursday, 15th inst., at the window glass works of Messrs. Cunningham & Timmsen, on Twenty-sixth street, South Side.

Manufacturers generally are respectfully invited to call and see the workings of the "Columbia Oil Burner." The Fourth avenue Birmingham street cars pass within one square of the works.

GEORGE A. Q. MILLER,
Supt. C. O. B.

Repairing Block Pavements.

In Cleveland the city authorities have adopted the experiment of repairing defective block pavements by filling up the holes with concrete. This might do very well, where the greater portion of the blocks remain intact, but would hardly answer where the streets are honey-combed all over, as is the case with the first block pavements laid here. Repairing with concrete is said to be much more economical than replacing the blocks. The suggestion might be worth considering by the Street Committee.

Commencement at Mount Union.

The commencement exercises at Mount Union College will be held next week, beginning on Sabbath, the 18th, with baccalaureate addresses by the Rev. C. H. Jackson and others, at 10:30 A. M. Other addresses will follow in the afternoon. Monday and Tuesday, class examinations. Wednesday afternoon, alumni reunion; evening, an address by Dr. D. H. Moore, of Cincinnati. Thursday forenoon, graduating addresses by the senior class; afternoon, address by Dr. J. H. Vincent; evening, exercises conducted by President Hartshorn extends an invitation to the public generally to attend these exercises.

Denies the Obligation.

Councils having passed a resolution instructing the Controller to make a demand upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for compensation for city property abutting on Quarry street, at the time of its vacation, Mr. John H. Hampton, Solicitor of the company, makes answer that, by the terms of the ordinance by which the company agreed to remove its tracks from Liberty to Washington street, and to vacate and the outer depot, the property abutting on Quarry street, as well as the street itself, was surrendered to the company, on condition that the private property be purchased between Liberty and Quarry streets, the tracks placed thereon, and Liberty street repaved at the expense of the company. These conditions were complied with, years ago, and the company owes city nothing on that score.

Off For the West.

Rev. John A. McConnell, of this city, some days since, was united in marriage to Miss Belle S., daughter of Samuel Murphy, Esq., of Allegheny, Rev. S. T. Mitchell, of Bellvue, officiating on the interesting occasion. The happy couple started immediately upon an extensive Western tour, extending perhaps to Colorado. Mr. McConnell is a graduate of the class of 1873, at New Market College, Ohio, and for some time was a supply at Simpson M. E. church, Allegheny. We believe for some time past he has been connected with the business department of the *Advance* of this city. Hosts of friends will welcome them back from their bridal trip.

The Reception of the Greys at Titusville.

We have already printed the comments of the Titusville *Herald* of Monday last, relative to the reception, by the Citizens' Corps of that place, of the Duquesne Greys, on Sunday morning next, on their way to camp. On Monday evening another meeting was held, and the affair is thus reported in the *Herald*, of Tuesday:

"The Citizens' Corps meeting last evening was a very sober and grim affair. There were several resignations of good members, (reasons not given); a notable absence of the gallant staff, and they were going to the cannon's mouth as a "forlorn hope" next Sunday there couldn't have been less enthusiasm. But they think they have put their foot in, or Captain Reed has for them, and so they must go ahead with their disagreeable duty. Captain Carter said the thing was did and could'nt be helped, and Sergeant Bassett said ditto, and Will Taggart offered the following hefty (!) resolution:

Resolved, That while the members of the Citizens' Corps regret that the day upon which we will entertain our guests will necessarily restrict the extent of our reception of them, yet they feel called upon to state that the editorial in this morning's *Herald* is in no sense an expression of the sentiments of the Corps, but is inconsistent with the practice of that paper in representing the opinions of no persons outside of that office.

Now, inasmuch as the *Herald* spoke the sentiments as conveyed to us of several prominent members of the corps itself and leading citizens, and has since received many expressions of approval from the most respectable persons, ladies as well as gentlemen, of its comments yesterday, we have no objections to giving publicity to the notoriously at variance with the facts. The Finance Committee is a pretty strong one, and it needs to be to "squeeze" our people for a Sunday entertainment, wholly unprecedented, and which by a frank and genial diplomacy might, we must believe, have been avoided without trampling on the customs and cherished conscientious convictions of our people generally.

Farmers Not Dealers.

An attempt having been made in Philadelphia to subject farmers to a mercantile tax, as dealers, an appeal was made in the court, which decided that farmers were not subject to taxation as dealers. In defining the term "dealer" Judge Biddle said:

"Most of the occupations of life trench on each other, and almost every one performs some function which belongs to a business other than his own. If by a reference to these occasional and incidental acts, his pursuit is to be determined, he could not be rated and taxed under very many heads. The law, however, regards his permanent and regular occupation as the primary basis of his liability by that, and not by some act which naturally grows out of it. He may, of course, have two distinct callings, and render himself liable to taxation under both. A physician who should open an apothecary shop could not probably claim exemption from a tax on druggists because of his profession. Yet if he occasionally compounded prescriptions for his patients, it would hardly be held sufficient to constitute him a vendor of drugs. * * * By the common law, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or victual coming on the way to market; or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions there, as making the market dearer to the fair trader, was called "forestaling," and rendered the perpetrators liable to fine and imprisonment. So also the offense of "Regrating" was described by the Statute 5 and 6, Edward, to be the buying of corn or other dead victual in any market and selling it again in the same market, or within four miles of the place. For this, it was held enhances the price of the provisions, as every successive seller must have a successive profit. The milder manners of our day affix a tax upon the dealer and not upon the farmer, to obtain the same results which our ancestors endeavored to regulate by fine and imprisonment. The fact that the farmer sometimes accommodates his neighbor by selling his produce, we do not think affects this question, even if he should receive a small commission for doing so. This may make him an agent, but as he does not buy, it cannot make him a dealer."

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Notes of Offences Against the Law, Petty and Otherwise.

There were seventeen prisoners before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday. The heaviest penalty imposed was thirty days in the Workhouse, and Alex. Lightbill, for disorderly conduct, was the victim.

Alderman Milliken yesterday held Cecelia Cavenaugh in $300 bail to answer a charge of stealing fifteen dollars from the house of Margaret Rattigan, on Webster avenue. The accused is a little girl, aged about fourteen years.

Mayor Phillips had only one case yesterday morning—a lame drunken man—and he let him off.

Alexander Dent charges Leonard Beech with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him in the eye. Alderman Milliken held Beech for a hearing.

Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, took an information against Bernard Hunkemiller, who is charged by A. B. Haelssher with forcibly ejecting him from a house in the Third ward. The defendant was committed for court in default of bail.

Mr. R. H. Cosgrove, of Bellevue, who says he is the only one of the name in the county, wishes it distinctly understood that he was not the individual whom the two parties, before Mayor McCarthy, Tuesday morning, attempted to rob.

John Young charges Jonas Rabe, of the South Side, with assaulting his child. Rabe was arrested and held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Schaffer. Mrs. Sarah Brenneman charges her husband Alexander, before the same magistrate, with abusing her. Alex. was arrested and held for a hearing. Nic. Wickey charges Charles Jennings, a fellow boarder, with assault and battery. Charles was arrested, but the case was settled.

Before Deputy Mayor Hoerr—Thomas Morse, a bad case of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Tim Sullivan for the same offense, on complaint of his wife, was committed ten days to jail. D. D. Miller, Thos Johnston and Peter Henz, who were charged with disorderly conduct in a saloon, kept by Christ Gabbler, had a hearing yesterday morning, and were each fined three dollars and costs.

Some time during Monday morning the dwelling of Mr. Mawhinney, on Vickroy street near Chestnut, was entered by thieves, who ransacked the premises, stealing a suit of clothes and a quantity of provisions.

Alex. Brennemas, a Southsider, was charged before Alderman Shaffer with hitting his wife with a brick.

Yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, Officers Grierson and Hunter observed two suspicious individuals on Penn avenue, near Everson alley, and after watching them for a short time they were observed to signal each other. Chase was given when one of the parties dropped his bundle and escaped. The second party with his package, was captured after an exciting run and unloading several chambers of a revolver at him. The prisoner, who gives his name as William Lyle, was locked up to await developments, and on the packages being examined, the following articles of apparel, belonging probably to some amateur or theatrical company were discovered: One solferino colored silk dress, valued at $100; one black satin flowered dress, valued at $200; one drab silk flowered cape, valued at $50; one gros grain silk dress, with pink flowers, valued at $100; one scarlet embroidered silk shawl, valued at $50; one purple and white underskeleve; one green delaine wrapper; one mother-of-pearl opera glass, valued at $50; a pocket-book, containing a ten cent scrip, a "kit" of small tools, containing shoe hooks, a "jimmy," a silver half dollar attached to a leather thong and used sometimes for signaling. The goods are at the Mayor's office awaiting indentification.

On Friday last a Mrs. Brown of Tempearanceville, hired a horse and saddle of a livery stable keeper at Butler, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of taking a pleasure ride, so she represented. Since then neither horse nor rider has been seen, and Officer Hall was dispatched to this city to ferret out her whereabouts. He traced her all the way to the city by way of Red Bank, but failed to discover her presence. Officer Porter, of the South Side, who is working up the case, describes the animal as being dark brown, blind in the left eye and has one white hind foot.

Thomas Patterson is charged before Alderman McKenna with felonious assault and battery, on oath of H. H. Munson. It is alleged that at a picnic at Monitor grove, on the 10th inst., the defendant struck the prosecutor on the head with a beer glass. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Not long since, George Gast, of Troy Hill, was taking a nap one afternoon, when a thief entered his house and stole his gold watch, valued at $150. George Trax was arrested and committed for trial on the charge of committing the robbery. A few days ago Trax confessed the larceny, and said he sold the watch to a man named Knox, engineer of the Water works at Youngstown, Ohio. Officer Swayne interviewed Mr. Knox on the subject, and that person denies all knowledge of Trax or any transactions with anybody in this locality involving a watch of any description.

A. O. U. W.

Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania —Officers—Forenoon and Afternoon Sessions.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen opened its fifth annual session at ten o'clock A. M., Tuesday, in the hall of Erie Lodge, No. 44, Zuck's Block, Erie, Pa.

The following Grand officers were present:

F. J. Keffer, G. M. W., Philadelphia.
M. W. Sackett, P. G. M. W., Pittsburgh.
Thomas Jones, G. G. F., Pittsburgh.
J. Lundstrom, G. O., Pittsburgh.
J. M. McNair, G. R'dr, Pittsburgh.
W. W. Logan, G. Rec., Pittsburgh.
James Petrie, G. G., Pittsburgh.
J. F. Davis, G. W., Erie.

The Grand Lodge being duly opened in regular form, the Committee on Credentials reported the representatives present, and they were duly admitted.

James McCandless offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the meetings of this Grand Lodge shall be held from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

On motion, a committee of two, consisting of P. G. R. M. W. Sackett, 27, and J. McCormick, 48, was appointed to take notes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and furnish them to the city papers.

Grand Master Workman Keffer's report was then read and referred to a special committee of three, as follows; Messrs. Herron, McMullen and Cassiday.

The hour having arrived, the Grand Lodge took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grand Lodge called to order at 2 P. M.

Grand Recorder J. M. McNair's report was received and referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs Ferguson, Williams and Burk. The report shows the receipts for six months to be as follows:

Insurance	$24,000 00
General fund	2,594 18
Paid twelve deaths	24,000 00
Balance on hand and in fund on hand	1,353 09
Addition to membership during term	556
Number of members in good standing in Pennsylvania	3,878

The Grand Recorder's report was received, showing a balance of Grand Lodge fund on hand, $124.

After the reports of the standing committees had been presented and referred to special committees, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny county; assignees report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days, then, if no exceptions, to be confirmed absolutely.

Thomas S. Hutchinson vs. Samuel Cable, McKeesport; on motion of Morton Hunter, Esq., solicitor for petitioning creditor, leave granted to discontinue proceedings.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburg; assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property, presented and confirmed absolutely.

R. K. Armstrong, bankrupt, Westmoreland county; assignee, on motion, ordered to join with bankrupt in the conveyance of the estate to Samuel Riddle, in order to carry out the provisions of composition.

Kenneth McIntosh *et al.* vs. William H. Mechling; on certified creditors' petition and accompanying depositions being presented, an order to show cause was granted and made returnable on the 20th instant.

Heckleman & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny city; argument was had on the exceptions filed to the Register's report on the petition of Peter Schatz, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his alleged lein.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court has been in constant session since Monday, disposing of cases on the audit list. Of the fifty-eight cases to be audited, and distribution made, twenty-one have already been disposed of, and an effort will be made to finish the whole list this week. The parties are regularly examined, and a phonographic reporter is employed to take the testimony, so that business is transacted rapidly. It is desirable that counsel, creditors and accountants, in the cases not yet heard, will be prompt in their attendance.

A Patent Suit.

Mr. James Howard claims to be the inventor of the process of saturating felt roofing paper in continuous rolls, and also of the machine used for that purpose. He procured patents upon the same in 1869, although his discovery dates back to 1845. He recently brought a suit, for infringment of his patent, against Mr. Logan, which he denies that Howard was the original inventor, and alleges that both the machine for and method of saturating roofing paper have been in public and general use for years. After the testimony is all taken it will be submitted to Judge McKennan for judicial decision. George H. Christy and James J. Johnston, Esqrs., appear for plaintiff, and Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., for defendant.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —Reports of Officers—Changes and Improvements Proposed.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening, all the members being present.

The report of Superintendent Fullwood, stating the work done in his department and that the telegraph lines was in good condition, was received and filed.

The report of Chief Engineer Hamill was submitted showing that there were ten fires during the month of June. The principal fires were: June 4th, box 156, two two-story frame houses occupied by Levi Burdock and F. D. Luty; loss $5,000.

June 12th, Brilliant Oil Works, Negley's Run. Steamers 6, 7 and 8 and Hose Company No. 1 were on duty for twenty-three consecutive hours and eleven sections of hose were lost. Loss on the fire $100,000.

June 19th, box 24, six story brick building on Virgin alley, Bown's machine shop, and Sarchfield's saddlery, Thalheimer's furnishshing store, Bowr's hardware store, and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine building on Wood street. Loss $80,000.

June 23d, box 124, Hussey & Dravo's Steel Casting Works, Carson street. Loss $4,000.

At the fire on June 19th the Chief reports that James Slatterly, of Engine No, 1, was injured in escaping from a falling wall, and Matthew Sloan, of the same company, by being run over by a hose carriage.

On June 6th, Engine Co. No. 10 was placed in service in the new house in the Thirtieth ward.

The report was received and filed.

The Secretary reported the expenses as follows:

Expended in June	$11,268 65
Previously expended during the year	51,512 14
Total during 1875	$62,780 79

The report was received and filed.

Patrick Boyle was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Engineer Marrata, of Engine company No. 12.

On motion the Chief Engineer was instructed to allow the Akron Telegraph Hose Manufacturing Company to test the hose manufactured by them.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid, and Engineer Blackburn was allowed his regular monthly pay for June, having been disabled by a kick from a horse while on duty.

On motion of Mr. Pitcairn, it was decided to accept the Babcock extinguishers offered the Department by the Insurance companies in case they are allowed to use them as they may deem best.

Mr. Torley presented the following:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to have the hose carriages changed so that they shall be drawn by two horses, and the Monthly Committee be instructed to purchase the additional horses.

At present the carriages for each engine company are each drawn by one horse.

Mr. Pitcairn moved that the matter be referred to the Monthly Committee to investigate as to what companies really need two-horse carriages and what changes in stables will be necessary. Carried.

THE GALE.

Further Reports of Damage to Property.

Reports came in from all quarters yesterday of damage to property occasioned by the storm of Tuesday afternoon.

A large tree on the premises of Mr. Henry J. Bailey, of Bailey, Farrell & Co., on Cliff street, was uprooted and carried several feet from its original position. The fence of Mrs. Metcalf, in the same locality, was swept away by the force of the gale.

A large tree on Fulton street was broken off about six feet above the ground, and a number of the smaller shade trees on that street were also laid low.

At Hazlewood the storm made sad havoc with the shade trees, and on the premises of Hill Burgwin, Esq., near that place, a large forest tree was torn up by the roots.

A sign twenty feet in length was blown from the building of Anderson's plumbing shop on East Diamond street, Allegheny.

The chimney on the house of Mr. Robert Glasgow, at Mt. Washington, was blown down, breaking down the roof and a portion of the second floor, causing a loss of about $150.

Considerable damage was done in Lower St. Clair township to trees, sheds and fences. The gable end of a house in that neighborhood was blown down.

No Sunday Lunch at Titusville.

The Titusville *Herald*, of yesterday, discourses as follows concerning the Duquesne Greys:

The rumor prevailed yesterday, in well informed circles, that the Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh, regretting the hasty and false step they had taken in spoiling all the pleasure of our hospitality by setting our city in an uproar on Sunday, had sent a letter to the Citizens Corps through its commander releasing them politely and saying they fully appreciate the situation. This is manly indeed. It is the very essence of knightly chivalry. If this be so, how it will elevate them in the estimation of good people here and at Pittsburgh, too, where the *Herald's* course, judging from the papers, is both admired and approved. It is indeed most manly. The true soldier is always a gentleman, very careful to respect the rights and above all the scruples of friend and stranger. Assuming then that the Duquesne Greys have acknowledged the error, and have discovered that there be'still a God in the Old Regime as well as in Israel, we hope that they will stop when they come back, and the ladies shall twine roses on their bayonets, and strew their path with their loveliest smiles, and the rest of us will keep open house for them. The idea of simply tendering a big feed to a small army of Pittsburgh population of one of our city wards, has something very comical about it, when you come to look at it soberly. But if war, or the Duquesne Greys must, then of course they must sweep over us, it is a proud satisfaction to know that our honor is satisfied. If there is anything in the world we dote on, it is honor. We are not much for commercial sense. We refer of course to the purely military article. If they are to come; if the old family Bible, the legacy of some old Scotch father or any superstitious mother is to be driven out and we accept military oracles; if Carter is to be our Moses, Bassett our Daniel and Taggart our St. Paul, would it not be a good idea to postpone Sunday? When Fourth of July comes on Sunday, the children keep their Chinese crackers till Monday. So when Sunday comes on the Duquesne Greys in Titusville, we might get our churches and Sunday schools to adjourn over for their accommodation. Why have not sent a line or letter referred to, releasing the Corps with such knightly grace from a technical obligation, lest it might give offense, deep as the rent of a sword, and causing a perpetual scar. But it is what might be expected. It saves our honor, and we blush to own it, it saves our money. We wouldn't for the world have the cold outside world suppose for a moment that any of us are short of spot cash in Titusville; but we don't mind letting the Duquesne Greys know in confidence that we don't worth much more to us than pig iron is to Pittsburgh just now, and if they travel Sunday *to save transportation*, and get a big feed to boot out of this somewhat stricken and impoverished city, they will have the laugh on us sure, and when the laugh is on you, and your money is gone too, what becomes of honor? No! there is a mistake somewhere. Let them stop when they come back and have a good time. Let them not come like a vision, and so depart, a bubble that bursts when you grasp it—a memory leaving no perfumes. Let them come another time, and women and children may twine flowers on their swords, bayonets and banners, and rend the air with their *vivas*. Isn't this better than to offend even the least of them?

The Sixty-Second Regiment Association.

Another meeting of the members of the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was held last evening in the reception room of City Hall, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer in the chair. There was a large attendance and the utmost good feeling and interest was manifested.

The committee appointed to obtain the banner of the regiment, which had been mislaid, reported success and presented the much desired memento. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Similar action was taken as to the committee on printing the constitution and bylaws. They presented a neatly printed pamphlet gotten up by the *Herald* Printing Company, having upon its title page an exceedingly good picture of the lamented Col. Samuel W. Black, first Colonel of the regiment.

The date of the proposed reunion this year was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided that it be held on the 17th day of September next.

The same day it is proposed to have a reunion of all the Allegheny county soldiers, and the committee have the arrangements for the reunion of the Sixty-second were left in the hands of the committee already appointed.

The meeting adjourned until August 3d.

Alleged Cruelty to Animals.

Superintendent Street had another case of cruelty to a horse against the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, yesterday, before Alderman Cassidy. The defendant was Mr. Tanner, the Superintendent of the company, and this being the second case against him, a fine of $20 was imposed. This allowed an appeal and the defense took advantage of it.

Mr. Street insists that the company defy the law relating to cruelty to animals, and states that as long as they persist in it he will enter prosecutions. Other companies have unanimously treated him and acknowledging his well meant efforts, have remedied evils. The society will maintain the law in the courts.

Water For Coal Hill.

The Monongahela Water Company is vigorously pursuing the work of extending their pipes to the hill districts of the South Side. They have already put down a mile and a half of pipe and a large tank is being built at Mt. Washington for reception and distribution. The tank is expected to be ready by Sepember 1st, long before which the connecting mains will have been laid.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Prisoner in the Central Station House Cuts His Throat.

About one o'clock this morning the turnkey at the Central Station was called to one of the cells by the cries of the occupant for water. When he took a cup of water to the door of the cell he found the prisoner lying upon the bench bleeding profusely from a large wound in his neck, near the left ear. Captain Wooldridge was notified and went to the cell, when he found that the prisoner had cut his throat. The wound is about an inch and a half in length and an inch in depth. The knife, however, did not touch the jugular vein, and the wound is not a dangerous one.

The name of the prisoner is Joseph Spencer, who resides in an alley near Old avenue. He was arrested about eleven o'clock last night by Officer Gibbons, for abusing his wife, and Mrs. Spencer is to appear before the Mayor this morning to testify against him.

When Spencer was first brought in he was searched, but no knife was found on his person. After he had cut his throat another search was made, and an old pen-knife was found in his bootleg. The knife was very dull, and it is a wonder that he could inflict such a wound with it.

Another Flood In Allegheny.

During the heavy rain last night the people residing along Butcher's Run, Allegheny, were so forcibly reminded of the terrible flood last year that they became panic-stricken. This by reason of a rush of water down East street. It seems the nine feet sewer was taxed beyond its capacity, and the water flowed along the thoroughfare mentioned to the depth of three feet or more. The frightened inmates of houses near the run took refuge on the hillside, and for a time the air was rent with the screams of women and children. The cattle, swine and poultry were freed from their stables, pens and coops, and, seeming to share in the general panic, lost no time in finding high and dry land.

Fortunately the flood subsided in a few minutes, and no serious damage was done. A large number of cellars were flooded, fences were carried away, and one or two pig pens moved from their foundations. It is thought a hundred dollars will repair all the losses sustained.

Fun Ahead.

The handicap trot, which was postponed on account of rain, will positively take place at Friendship Driving Park to-day, (Thursday) July 15th. The horses will be called promptly at 2:30 o'clock, and a close race may be looked for, as the horses are evenly matched.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COLONEL JOHN SNODGRASS has been chosen principal of the Bellevue borough schools.

THE third annual picnic of St. Bridget's T. A. and B. Society comes off to-day at Glenwood.

MESSRS. BAYNE and wife, and F. M. Magee, Esq., and wife, will leave for Cape May in a few days.

A COWHIDING affair is reported, out of which has resulted suits for assault and battery and breach of the peace.

AN up-town widower, who has buried two wives, says he is too good a Republican to marry again—opposed to a third term.

THE Smoky Island case will go to the Supreme Court for review. A writ of *certiorari* was issued yesterday, directing the records to be sent up.

JUDGE STOWE is going to "take in" the Mammoth Cave next week. He leaves on Tuesday next, in company with Captain J. S. Haymaker and wife.

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, and wife stopped at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday, on their way to Chicago, where the Hippodrome is now showing.

GO to the Granger, thou tramp, consider his ways and be wise. Why loaf ye thus from bin to bin building? Anderson's plumbing shop on East Diamond street, Allegheny.

THE chimney on the house of Mr. Robert Glasgow, at Mt. Washington, was blown down, breaking down the roof and a portion of the second floor, causing a loss of about $150.

ROBERT MCCHESNEY, charged with retailing liquor without paying Uncle Sam's special tax, was held in $500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Gamble, for trial in September.

How the ice men of the period can reconcile the size of the average five cents worth of ice with his duty to his church, his fellow man and his future state, is a conundrum we give up without a struggle.

WILLIAM WAGNER was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Denham to answer a charge of keeping a ferocious dog, on oath of Thomas Powell. It is alleged that a dog belonging to the defendant bit the leg of a little son of Mr. Powell.

ON Tuesday afternoon a heavy slide occurred above Soho street, in the Fourteenth ward, taking with it some seven thousand yards of earth and stone. The street was somewhat torn up and a sewer choked up. It is said that the loss will fall upon Mackin Brothers, contractors.

THE July number of the Pennsylvania Railroad Employés' Benefit Association in regard to Through and Local Time-tables, and arrangement of Palace and Parlor Cars, can be had at the Company's Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

IT TURNS out that Mr. Rodgers, Select Councilman from the Thirty-sixth ward, was only appointed on the Committees to which his predecessor, Mr. Ballentine, was attached. The action of the Chairman of the Water Committee in declining to recognize Mr. R. was therefore correct.

Two workmen engaged in excavating for the water mains for the South Side hill wards, whose names are Robert Dickson and Wm. Johnston, met with severe accidents. The first named had his wrist dislocated by having a pipe fall upon it, and the latter had two ribs broken by the bank caving in upon him.

"LIFE AT CAPE MAY" is the title of a beautifully illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the scenery at this famous ocean resort, with full information as to reaching the place, rates of fare, etc. Copies can be had on application to Mr. T. F. Watt, Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

MR. J. O. S. GOLDEN, member of Allegheny Councils, met with a severe accident Tuesday evening. He was descending from the bay loft of his stable by means of a ladder, and when near the bottom he fell on a hay fork, one prong of which entered the calf of his leg. The wound, although painful, is not serious.

MRS. FITZGERALD, wife of Nicholas Fitzgerald, of Temperanceville, who was injured by the upsetting of a carriage, in which she was attending a funeral, is said to be in a precarious condition. Besides cuts and bruises on her head and breast by being thrown against the side of the carriage when it upset, she is thought to be seriously injured internally.

MONTICELLO Lodge No. 429, Knights of Pythias, was installed Tuesday evening. The ceremonies were open to the public, and many of the ladies of the village were in attendance. The ceremonies were conducted by G. C. Sample; G. V. Reed, Myler, G. K. of R. and S; W. H. Barker, G. V., and Wm. Brown, G. M. A. Mr. E. Merriman, Chancellor Commander of the new lodge.

THE body of a man was found in the Allegheny river, near the foot of Locust street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. The body had evidently been in the water several weeks, as it was far advanced in decomposition, portions of the limbs being entirely gone. Deceased had on dark clothes, and in the pockets were a pocket knife, a comb and a pocket book, but what the papers was so nearly obliterated that it could not be read. The coroner was notified.

IN the Gray-Frank equity case, the defendant yesterday filed an answer, in which he maintains that there was a full settlement at the time the partnership dissolved. He admits that the plaintiff subsequently expressed dissatisfaction, and that the matter was referred to arbitrators, who found a balance in Gray's favor of $79 93, which was paid. The plaintiff was still dissatisfied, and appealed to the church of which both parties are members, and the former decision was affirmed. The defendant alleges that the plaintiff is indebted to him, instead of him being indebted to plaintiff.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drosiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, tessling cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling in the stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulency, drowsiness, coldness of extremeties; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. Use Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Liver and Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver complaint in its complications, are found in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicine. TTHS

For Sale.

At Emsworth, six miles down the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a beautiful residence, consisting of an eight roomed frame house, with finished attic, marble mantles, furnace, bath rooms, water closet, range, hot and cold water, ample porches, one 30x9 feet, all finished in the most elaborate style. House only two years old, newly papered and painted. About half an acre of ground attached. The situation is picturesque in the extreme. Abundance of forest, shade trees, magnificent view, and within two minutes walk of the railroad station. Also easily accessible by West End avenue. In the property of a professional man, whose business will not permit his living in the country. Cost him nine thousand five hundred dollars ($9,500). Eight thousand dollars will purchase it. Four thousand dollars cash, and balance in 6 annual payments, with interest. For further information call on

R. W. MCCONNELL, 61 Fourth avenue.

ALSO

Two of the most desirable lots in Allegheny city, 49 feet 7 inches fronting on Western avenue, near the corner of Allegheny avenue, immediately in front of the residences of Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Shoenberger and Mr. Byers. This is the most desirable and pleasant location in the two cities. For further particulars call or address

G. W. SPENCER, 254 Penn avenue.

The depressed condition of our manufacturing interests is shown by the fact that a Bostonian who, in July, 1873, received $327 in dividends in one corporation, drew only $12 from the same stock, last week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS.

Trial of State Auditor Clinton Begun—Novel Verdict of a Florida Coroner's Jury—Receipt of the First Bale of Louisiana Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—The trial of State Auditor Clinton, charged with misdemeanors in issuing warrants for $34,000 to George W. Benham, on the 29th of August, 1874, the same being unauthorized by law, commenced before the Supervisor of the Criminal Court this morning.

A letter in the *Bulletin* from Milton, Florida, reports the lynching of a white man and a negro, each charged with rape. The verdict of Coroner's jury was, "Hanged by parties unknown and served them right."

The *Price Current* says: "Our cotton circles were completely taken by surprise this morning by the receipt of a bale of new cotton which arrived last evening, not from Rio Grande as usual, but from St. Landry parish, shipped by Mr. Jos. Bordand from his plantation on the Teche. As this is considerably in advance of the general expectation, it has occasioned unusual excitement among factors and brokers, the more so because there can be no mistake about the bale being all of the new crop, well ginned, of good staple and color, classing 'middling fair to fair' (new classification), and weighing upwards of four hundred pounds. We learn that this cotton is mostly from Mr. Berand's plantation, but received liberal contributions from his neighbors, who were furnished by him with the seed planted, an unusually early variety, known as the 'Herlong,' selected with the anticipation of getting an early yield. Under the circumstances this arrival must be regarded as exceptional and very much in advance of the general Louisiana crop. In fact, owing to the recent rains, no more can be expected for some time from the same locality. The bale was purchased by Col. W. M. Owen, at the fancy price of twenty-five cents; sugar, for the premium to be awarded for the first bale, being reserved to the planter. Colonel Owen forwards it by express to-day to Messrs. Bliss, Bonnett & Co., New York, and completely eclipses the Rio Grande bales, which will be due to-morrow. Our first receipt of Louisiana crop last year was on August 12, and in the year before on August 17."

RALEIGH.

Second Day's Session of the Cotton Congress.

RALEIGH, July 14.—At the morning session of the Cotton Congress, Judge Jones, of Arkansas, delivered an address on the subject of establishing agricultural bureaus in the several States. He read a telegram from the agent at New Orleans of the Rockdale & Sparta Company of England, asking a committee of conference. Messrs. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Georgia, and Butler, of Georgia, were made said committee.

Colonel Holt, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution requesting the delegates to this Congress to urge the Legislatures of their respective States to follow the precedent so wisely established by Georgia in establishing a State Department of Agriculture. Adopted.

The affairs of the Direct Trade Union were discussed, and it was stated that while its working had not been altogether satisfactory, it had established the fact that it would be productive of great good to the Southern States.

Col. Johnson, of North Carolina, reported from a special committee, advocating the re-establishment of State banking systems as peculiarly advantageous to the whole country, and asking Congress to relieve the tax upon State banks as a matter of justice and right.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted making the election of officers biennial. Col. D. E. Butler, of Georgia, was re-elected President; Col. J. D. Wright, of North Carolina, Secretary; R. M. Sims, of South Carolina, Treasurer.

Nashville was selected as the next place of meeting of the Congress.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Lawrence Riot Attributed to Employees at the Water Works—Their Shanty Burned—Two of the Inmates Perish.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 14.—Mayor Tewksbury has published a card claiming that the responsibility of the late riot rests with the floating population, drawn hither by the building of the new water works. The shanty used as a boarding house by the water works hands was burned this morning, and two of the seventy occupants lost their lives.

Carbondale Bank Robber Caught.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 14.—Doc Sweeny, the last and boldest of the Carbondale bank robbers, has been lodged in jail. He was arrested in New York State on Sunday last.

An Indiana Farmer Victimized by a Sharper of Good Conversational Powers.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Barton Coffman, an old farmer living near here, was swindled out of $1,500 some days ago, the facts in the case having just come to light. Coffman has four sons in business at Carthage, Illinois. A swindler posted himself in their family affairs and came to this county, visiting Coffman and representing himself as Thomas Graham, a partner of the Coffmans at Carthage. Graham came to this city and purchased horses of Gates & Pray and others, agreeing to pay for them as soon as he could cash a draft on a Carthage bank. He went to Fletcher & Sharpe's bank and drew a check on the Hancock County National Bank, at Carthage. The bank refused to cash it without identification and telegraphed Graham referred the bank